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PRESIDENT ALFONSIN COMMENTS ON POLICY ISSUES

Proposes Nuclear Disarmament

PY031812 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0005 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Mar (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin has said that "it would be useful for the (Nonaligned) Movement to try to take the necessary steps to help reverse the growing deterioration in the international situation" and "to put an end to the arms race, especially of nuclear weapons." Alfonsin also proposed that eventually a meeting "on the subject" should be held in Buenos Aires.

In this respect, Alfonsin has sent a message to Indira Gandhi, head of the Nonaligned Movement and prime minister of India, the text of which has been released here by the Foreign Ministry. In his message Alfonsin proposed that the movement resume "a negotiating process which, needless to say, is highly significant but which has been deadlocked," and offered "the Argentine Government's full cooperation to this effect."

Alfonsin also noted that "the procedures to put this type of proposal into motion could be decided by the movement through its regular channels. To implement such a proposal, my country is prepared to give its full cooperation, which includes the city of Buenos Aires in case it is found that it would be the appropriate seat for any ad hoc meeting of the movement on this subject."

In his message Alfonsin also expressed his concern "over the serious consequences the current unprecedented buildup of nuclear arsenals could have for the future of mankind and over the paralysis now prevailing at the various forums of negotiation on disarmament." Alfonsin warned that "those mainly responsible for this alarming situation are continuing to fail to find intelligent, rational ways of reversing a process that will inevitably lead our civilization to destruction."

"This possibility," Alfonsin said, "naturally transcends the framework of those who monopolize nuclear weapons." He added: "It is now cause for concern for all members of the international community, irrespective of their military capacity, economic development, or political ideology."

Alfonsin noted that "we are all liable to suffer its consequences and we are all morally obliged to seek solutions and to demand that, through negotiations, an end be put to the threat of nuclear arms and to those political ideas stemming from its possible utilization."

Alfonsin added that the arms race and "its consequences have time and again been the subject of warnings and denunciations by the movement since 1961, and the New Delhi Declaration it issued last March clearly reflects the degree of concern existing on this subject."

Alfonsin expressed the belief that "the movement can and must contribute to promoting this objective through an initiative designed to carry in the appropriate forums the moral weight stemming from the large number of people represented by the nonaligned member countries and from the just principles advocated by the movement. Our times must be marked by peace, development, and disarmament."

Discusses Economic Issues

PY051503 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2354 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Mendoza, 3 Mar (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin this afternoon stated in Mendoza that the government will not "curb inflation by depressing prices in regional economies," and he reiterated that "we can still state that the economy will continue to grow and that real salaries will increase."

Nonetheless, Alfonsin warned that "no one can expect us to find solutions for the problems plaguing the country overnight." Alfonsin also reasserted that "Argentina will meet its international commitments and it will pay its dues, but we will not accept recession-causing bailouts."

Concerning assistance for the economies in the interior of the country, Alfonsin announced a line of 200 million pesos for rediscount operations with the Central Bank and credit lines for another 130 million pesos by Banco de la Nacion. "Instructions have been issued so that these credits also benefit debtors in arrears," Alfonsin said. He added that these credits will be granted "without resorting to usury, with payment terms commensurate with the capabilities of the producers."

Alfonsin made these comments at the end of a luncheon held by the private sector of Mendoza Province within the framework of the wine harvest festival. The luncheon was held in one of the depots of the Chandon Wine Cellars, located in Agrelo, Lujan de Cuyo Department. At the main table, with some 1,000 people attending, Defense Minister Raul Borras, Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, Labor Minister Antonio Mucci, and Education Minister Carlos Alconada Aramburu sat next to Alfonsin.

Views Press Freedom

PY051450 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 3 Mar 84 p 4

[Excerpts] Early yesterday morning the nation's president said that there will be no circumstances under which freedom of the press can be curtailed in Argentina. He said: "We are going to consolidate our development in basic industries so as to make self-sufficiency possible in areas as important as newsprint. We are going to find a way to ensure that paper shortages will not endanger Argentina's journalistic expression."

Alfonsin said: "I believe that we must not confuse ourselves about the enemy: The enemy is poverty, alienation, and stagnation, and this is the enemy of many communications media and newspapers that are languishing in an Argentina we are leaving behind."

The president spoke after the director of the newspaper EL DIA, Raul Kraiseburd, made a speech commemorating the 100th anniversary of the newspaper at a dinner marking the occasion to which the president was invited. In his speech, Kraiseburd censured what he called "the oligopoly of newsprint manufacturers."

President Alfonsin said: "The director of EL DIA has just said that many times he did not agree with our positions. This is of no importance. What is important is that he stated his position, and this is the secret of freedom.

"Our commitment, and when I say our commitment I am not referring to a commitment of our government or party but, I dare to say to one of Argentina's democrats, to work for the dignity of man.

"We know perfectly well that the dignity of man is served whenever conditions exist to spread the best ideas, to participate in discussions that are fundamental for the country. It is served only when freedom of the press is fully guaranteed.

"Of course, there is also another aspect of freedom of the press, and that is the duty to provide correct information. So, just as we are all committed to struggle so that everyone can express what he thinks, we are all committed to struggle so that no voice is silenced and so that the organs of the press always carry the thoughts of others, even when these thoughts are different from those of the editors."

"The expressions of violence in any form, from any quarter, can destroy the country and drive it into a process of social dissolution. Therefore, we have to be very clear and very definite in the struggle for democracy. Never mind the electoral ups and downs. What matters above all is an essential and fundamental ethical attitude to stand above petty discussions, thus serving the interests inherent in man's dignity."

GOVERNMENT-ARMED FORCES RELATIONS VIEWED

PY052150 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 4 Mar 84 pp 8, 9

[Unattributed commentary: "The Need for Dialogue"]

[Excerpts] The episode that ended with the relief of Brigadier General Simari will probably involve a change in the relations between the government and the military. A ter this event, the government must have concluded that it is necessary to pay more attention to what happens in the military sector.

It has been admitted, at least this is the conclusion of some sectors, that the actions by Defense Minister Raul Borras during this initial period of his term have undoubtedly yielded positive results. But from now on there will be a change in the attitude, and possibly also in the tempo, of the attention paid to military matters. In this regard, the visit paid by President Alfonsin to the Granaderos Regiment, during which he upheld the need for unity between the civilians and the military, bears particular significance.

Even though the visit had been scheduled before the Simari crisis, the president took advantage of the occasion, as he usually does, to try to calm the situation. The occasion was then appropriate and it turned into the first step of what seems to be a new course in these relations. But this was not the only gesture toward the Armed Forces. As a matter of fact, Borras himself traveled to Rosario in the company of General Arguindeguy, the Army chief of staff. In Rosario he met with General Rio Erenu, the II Army commander.

Some people believe that the problem that arose within the Air Force was underestimated. They claim that "the Armed Forces have been considerably discredited, and even though this has impaired their capacity to give a consistent answer, the issue must be given priority attention."

Therefore, some military circles maintain that "the president is aware of his right as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, but that he is not yet aware of his responsibilities in this regard." For some people, however, the position adopted in the Simari case seems to contradict this statement.

The task of achieving better understanding will inevitably lead President Alfonsin to admit that these Armed Forces, with all their virtues and evils, are his own Armed Forces.

Before this, however, the Armed Forces themselves will have to undergo a process during which they will necessarily have to admit that the procedures of the past are no longer valid. This is what Borras said during his trip to Rosario. To put it in the words of the Armed Forces Joint Staff, in view of the interests at stake, interests that are not of an exclusively military nature, there may be pressure "to let the forces act in keeping with the procedures and powers that they enjoyed up until 10 December 1983, inducing each one of them to maintain or conquer political power or influence." What appears to be clear for staff members is that such a situation may result in a harmful and wearisome competition among the forces.

Going back to military matters, the military reform has been one of the issues that has received greater attention in recent days. The Armed Forces Joint Staff refers to it as the preliminary project for the transformation and reorganization of the Armed Forces. The predominant idea of the Joint Staff is that the project is aimed at "overcoming the deep frustration within units, especially among the mid-level ranks, originating with the painful defeat in the South Atlantic and with the consequences, which are still unpredictable, or the antisubversive war."

The Joint Staff has four clearly established objectives.

1. To compensate for the 40-year lack of integrated military planning and of a military doctrine suitable to the national needs.

2. To achieve joint operational capacity, which has never existed.

3. To create a joint logistical support system, which is nonexistent.

4. To stimulate the morale and improve professional training by giving exclusive and priority attention to specific activities.

It is understood that this will call, first and foremost, for a change in minds and attitudes, so that the formation of cliques, which has been characteristic in the relations among the forces and within each force itself, may be overcome.

In some cases, changes in the status quo will be resisted. This resistance can be natural and subconscious and, to some extent, justifiable. But it can also be deliberate, because the ongoing reform affects interests and priviliges of individuals and groups. This is at least a summarized version of the line of thinking that prevails among the members of the Armed Forces Joint Staff. Anyway, this is the line of thinking that has been upheld by the decision to accept the relief of Brig Simari, an issue in which some people see, rather than a possible error by Minister Borras, a misjudgment by members of the Air Force.

CAPUTO RETURNS, COMMENTS ON FOREIGN TOUR

PY051349 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1245 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Mar (NA) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today said that it would be "madness" if the United Kingdom deployed nuclear weapons in the Malvinas Islands. He said that a meeting between Margaret Thatcher and Raul Alfonsin "is possible," although he believed that such a meeting "was unlikely" for the time being. He also voiced his appreciation to those European countries that are ready to support the Argentine development process.

Discussing the Malvinas issue, Caputo said that the United States "is not mediating between Argentina and the United Kingdom."

"At this time, there is no third country involved in these negotiations," Caputo stated.

Asked about the attitude that Argentina would adopt in case the United Kingdom deployed nuclear weapons in the Malvinas Islands, Caputo stated that "we will wait until that actually happens and, at any rate, we will clearly voice at all levels our disapproval and use all international instruments, which are many, to prevent such madness, the insanity of deploying nuclear weapons in this part of the world."

Caputo regarded as "very positive" the results obtained in his tour to Switzerland, Spain, and Mexico. He admitted that in Mexico he exchanged "ideas and opinions" about the renegotiation of the foreign debt.

Caputo made these statements this morning shortly after arriving from Mexico, where his 1-week tour concluded.

During his meeting with journalists, the foreign minister discussed the statements he made in Switzerland about human rights and disarmament. He said: "Once again, we found an extraordinarily favorable and warm response toward Argentina and these countries, and in Mexico we were able to achieve progress on specific issues." He noted that the issues discussed in Mexico "will allow us to increase bilateral trade between our two countries." He said that during his trip to Mexico "we discussed a wide range of issues involving trade, technical, scientific, and cultural cooperation."

He added that "we drafted a well-defined package of proposals that will be submitted to the two presidents." He noted that "we hope that this package will be approved on the occasion of the visit that Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid will pay to Argentina."

Regarding his European tour, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo noted "the good will and solidarity that European countries have expressed toward Argentina." He added: "There is not merely good will about the Argentine democratic process in general but also the desire to cooperate in our country's development process."

Caputo dismissed the possibility of Argentina and Mexico forming a "common front" to refinance their foreign debt. "We are exchanging information and views, of course, but I would not call it a common front," he said.

Asked about the possibility of a meeting between British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Raul Alfonsin, Caputo said: "To tell you the truth, I could not say right now that it is likely." He added that "it is possible, of course, but I do not think that it is likely. We will evaluate the content of the British answer, which we are awaiting, and we will talk in the future based on the concrete British answer."

Asked about the status of the Malvinas issue, the foreign minister answered: "There is no major news because we are waiting for the British answer to our 15 February note."

Turning to another subject, Caputo reiterated his opposition to "the nuclearization" of the South Atlantic, adding that he had already expressed his views in Europe and Mexico.

Referring to an eventual denuclearization meeting in Buenos Aires by nonaligned countries, he said that "the countries that are not nuclear powers but which could be affected in case of conflict must raise their voices in protest." He added that "this bilateral dialogue, which is carried out by the two most powerful countries which began the nuclear arms race, must have a group -- with more capacity to express its views. I believe that it is very important to increase the dialogue among the nonaligned countries for this purpose."

Asked whether 2 April [anniversary of the Argentine invasion of the Malvinas Islands] would be a holiday, Caputo answered negatively: "There is nothing to celebrate."

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ON BEAGLE CHANNEL LEAKED

PY051805 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1705 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Mar (NA) -- A diplomatic source has unofficially disseminated the text of the joint communique that will be issued in Buenos Aires, Rome, and Santiago about the progress made in the negotiations over the Beagle Channel. Here is the communique:

"Following the invitation made by the holy father, who is mediating between Argentina and Chile in the southern border dispute, the talks between representatives of the two countries to draw up a final treaty based on the papal proposal and which will benefit the two countries were intensified on 23 January.

"The two delegations have deemed convenient to provide directly to their respective governments updated and complete information on the negotiations, and they have decided that members of the two delegations will travel to their corresponding countries for this purpose.

"The mediation office intends to resume the meetings with the Chilean and Argentine delegations on 15 March."

Government sources consulted by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS have stated that they are unaware of such a communique. Asked whether the matter had been discussed during the meeting held this morning between Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and President Raul Alfonsin, they said that "all matters were discussed."

Caputo Rules Out Problems

PY060025 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2239 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 Mar (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today stated that the Beagle Channel negotiations are being held normally at the Holy See and ruled out the idea that the talks are encountering problems. Caputo made this statement when asked about a communique released today by the Vatican on the status of the Argentine-Chilean negotiations being held within the framework of the papal mediation.

Caputo said the Argentine Foreign Ministry will not release any communique on the subject and announced that Marcelo Delpech, under secretary for southern and border affairs, arrived in Buenos Aires from Rome yesterday to make a briefing on the status of the negotiations. Caputo discussed various topics when he talked to newsmen at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon. In reply to a question, Caputo denied that Foreign Ministry secretaries and under secretaries have been competing among themselves since he took office.

16 ARRESTED IN PUNTA ARENAS HELD INCOMMUNICADO

PY021433 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Relay from Punta Arenas]

[Excerpt] The judge hearing the case of the 16 persons arrested during the regrettable incidents that took place on Sunday in this city, when a group of about 50 members of the opposition took shelter behind the Punta Arenas cathedral window rails and shouted slogans against the government and seriously insulted our national symbols, has ordered that they remain incommunicado.

Among the arrested is Jose Ruiz di Giorgio, president of the Oil Workers Union, [words indistinct] and Carlos Mladinic, former manager of the Banco de Concepcion in Punta Arenas, who allegedly is regional president of the Christian Democratic Party. All those arrested, except for Jose Ruiz di Giorgio, are in the local prison. Ruiz remains under arrest in the Punta Arenas regional hospital since he is ill from the wounds he received.

Politician, Unionist on Hunger Strike

PY051406 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1804 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Punta Arenas, Chile, 4 Mar (EFE) -- A Chilean Christian Democrat politician and a Chilean union leader who were detained for demonstrating against President Pinochet are holding a hunger strike at the Punta Arenas jail.

President of the Chilean Oil Workers Union Jose Ruiz di Giorgio and the leader of the Magallanes Province Christian Democrat Party, Carlos Mladinic, were detained along with 14 other persons when they were demonstrating against the chief of state while he was presiding over a civilian-military ceremony in the main square of Punta Arenas.

After the status of incommunicado was lifted, Mladinic reported that he has been holding a hunger strike since he was detained last Sunday. Ruiz di Giorgio joined Mladinic's action of refusing meals. Both leaders are to be indicted. They will be tried, and for this reason their imprisonment was confirmed, along with that of 7 other detainees out of the 16 that were detained last Sunday. All nine indictees are charged with disrupting public order. Ruiz di Giorgio and Mladinic are also charged with "promoting" those disturbances.

TENSION TOWARD CATHOLIC CHURCH INCREASES

Demonstration in Concepcion

PY032055 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Relay by Mario Aravena from Concepcion]

[Excerpts] There were hours of tension in downtown Concepcion at noon today when a group of 40 to 50 people gathered in the Plaza Independencia to protest against the church and to voice support for the government. The demonstration was organized by the so-called Movement for National Unity. The Carabineros forces, which did not act as strongly as they usually do, peacefully dispersed the demonstrators, who voiced their annoyance with shouts of "we are doing this for you, for the Marxists not to kill you." The police reported that no one was arrested.

Slogans Painted in Rancagua

PY031955 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Relay from Rancagua by Benito Limardo Casanova]

[Excerpts] The painting of slogans on the walls of houses and union headquarters, particularly in the headquarters of the El Teniente District Union, whose building was recently reconstructed after a fire, has caused concern and anger among different sectors of Rancagua, especially among the workers of El Teniente.

The slogans, which were discovered this morning, are signed by the National Liberation Command. Some of the slogans painted on houses read "Death to the reds," and "Death to red priests." The slogans painted on the El Teniente Union Headquarters read "Here are the MIR [Revolutionary Movement of the Left] members," "Here are the Marxists," "Cancer of Chile: enough with lies!" and " his is a den of Marxists."

But the main reason for the anger and annoyance of different sectors of Rancagua is the painting of slogans on the southeastern wall of the cathedral, right at the Plaza de los Heroes, which is supposed to be guarded by police in view of the proximity of the governor's office, the regional intendant's office, and the municipality building.

Santiago Parish Church Firebombed

PY052300 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] A parish church has been attacked with firebombs and slightly damaged. The attack against the San Joaquin Parish Church, located in the neighborhood of [name indistinct] in Santiago, took place a little past 0200 yesterday. According to remarks made by Father David Vera, a strong explosion woke him and parish Priest Alejandro (Emira). Their first reaction was that a bomb went off somewhere in the area. Only a few seconds later they could verify that, in the midst of the strong smell of paraffin, a fire had started as a consequence of the explosion in the parish building. The fire was put out by the priests themselves. The flames did not damage the doors of the building or the door leading to the parish office. So far no official report on the event has been released.

Archbishop Calls for Peace

PY052100 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] [In progress] ... called for peace and reconciliation, and added that if violence prevails, and if we do not work for truth, a terrorist escalation with the worst effects could take place in the country.

Msgr Fresno made this statement on releasing a message for Lent, in which he called for understanding, solidarity, and faithfulness among the church's followers.

Asked about the many attacks on the Catholic Church, Msgr Fresno said he wanted to make a call: [Begin Fresno recording] Well, on reading this message, and on saying these words which you have heard, I really want to make a call to all to look for the path that will unite us as a church, and will unite us as believers, those who belong to the church, and will also unite us all as Chileans. [end recording]

The Santiago archbishop then added that attacks on church leaders and buildings only succeed in destroying: [Begin recording] It is regrettable to think that these attacks are only destructive and not constructive. [end recording]

In this Lenten message, Msgr Fresno expressed concern over the violence in the country, and warned that we are on a dangerous doorstep. The church leader added that this is a very dangerous path: [Begin recording] I think that if we, with a good disposition, do not seek the truth and all the truth, not only a partial truth, we run the risk of distancing ourselves more and more from each other, thus leading to an unfortunate terrorist escalation of the worst effects. [end recording]

Msgr Fresno was then asked about the remarks of General Pinochet, who asked whether the church was against the government. The archbishop did not admit such a negative position, and added that the church has worked for truth: [Begin recording] I believe all our manifestations, at all times, whether through words or actions, do not lead to that conclusion. The fact that we have denounced some things, since we feel it to be our duty, and the fact of always seeking the truth, and all the truth, does not mean that we are seeking a break in relations. [end recording]

The archbishop admitted that tension exists in church-government relations, and that they can be overcome with a general effort for unity.

The Santiago archbishop held the second meeting in a period of 8 days with Father Rafael Mareco, who has declared himself a spokesman of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], for which the archbishop has stated that he will reprove him. After the meeting, Msgr Fresno said that within the next few hours he would release an official note on the case of the priest, and added that the talks with Father Mareco were held within a climate of love and understanding between brothers.

STATE CANCELS SPECIAL DOLLAR RATE ALLOWANCES

PY051930 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 24 Feb 84 pp A1, A10

[Excerpts] The Chilean Central Bank has canceled the "special dollar rate" system for debts of exporters, but it has maintained it for operations that these exporters carry out in the domestic market. State enterprises and agencies were left out of this system in order to put an end to the straghtforward transfer of funds between agencies which comes under the state administration.

The published resolutions state that those exporters who carry debts under the special dollar rate system will stay under this system, but "only up to a percentage of their sales in the domestic market in relation to the sum of their debt which can benefit from the above-mentioned system." It was explained that this percentage will be determined by the Internal Revenue Office on the basis of the domestic sales and the amounts exported during the trade year ending 31 December 1983.

It was also said that the cancellation of the special dollar rate system up to the percentage of domestic sales represented by shipments abroad is based upon the fact that the exporters have their debts covered by as much as the shipments are worth, with foreign currency assets generated by these shipments.

On the other hand, the official resolutions state that all operations which are related to debts contracted by utility companies, agencies, and enterprises which belong to the state, as provided for under Articles No 1 and 2 Provisional, of Decree-Law No 1,263, enacted in 1975, are excluded. This conforms with the provisions of circular letters No 40 and 41 issued by the Economy Ministry.

As reported, the cancellation of this system for the state agencies and enterprises "is based on the fact that straightforward transfers of funds between agencies which come under the state administration must be ended."

SOCIALIST HIDEOUT RAIDED; ARMS CONFISCATED

PY031446 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Security personnel have raided a house used as a hideout for the military branch of Group 24 of the Socialist Party. During the operation, various types of arms and a lot of subversive literature were found. The police operation was against a house located at 2438 Martinex de Rozas Street in Quinta Normal District, Santiago. Two submachine guns, various types of ammunition, dynamite sticks, match-cord, blasting caps, and microfilmed documents were found there. There have been no reports of detentions.

BOMB ATTACKS IN SANTIAGO; NO DAMAGE, VICTIMS

PY031453 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Specialized security service personnel have defused a bomb at Pedro de Valdivia Avenue in this capital. The bomb, containing about 600 grams of dynamite, had been placed in a hole in a lamp post in front of 6500 Valdivia Avenue. According to a report from police sources, the bomb would have caused serious damage if it had exploded, and people might also have been injured, since it was found in a residential area.

A bomb has exploded in the Center for Guidance to omen, formerly the Women's Prison, also in this capital, located at 4756 San Francisco Street in San Miguel District. Carabineros reported that the bomb was thrown by individuals who fled after the attack. The intentions of the subversives were frustrated, since the bomb had been placed at a door which had been walled up, so the blast caused very little damage.

UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS ATTACK RADIO STATION

PY051910 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1217 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Neuquen, 5 Mar (TELAM) -- Radio Mineria of Antofagasta, a city located in the northern part of Chile, was put out of service yesterday by an attack on the station's antenna by unidentified persons. This report was released today by Radio Cooperativa of Santiago, which is heard here. Radio Cooperativa added that the technicians have managed to put the station back into operation. Radio Cooperativa also expressed its repudiation for these attacks aimed at silencing freedom of expression.

TWO NEWSPAPER JOURNALISTS HELD 24 HOURS BY CNI

PY030150 Paris AFP in Spanish 0052 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 2 Mar (AFP) -- It has been reported that two journalists who disappeared for 24 hours while working on a story about the houses owned by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet were released today after being held in the facilities of the National Intelligence Center (CNI).

Carmen Imperatore and Alejandro Erazo, reporters of the newspaper FORTIN MAPOCHO which is to be published in the next few days, were arrested by security personnel last Thursday while taking pictures of the residence. Their whereabouts was not known thereafter. The Journalists Association made a strong protest over the arrest of the journalists, pointing out that their disappearance for over 24 hours and their release by a military organization is a very serious incident.

JOURNALISTS' DECLARATION ON NUNCIATURE CASE

PY052255 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] The National Journalists Association Council, a union organization, has decided in a public declaration to reject the foreign minister's statement regarding the role that, in his judgment, the press has played in the Nunciature case. This union organization comments that as the statement of Foreign Minister Jaime Delvalle has been studied, the events at the Nunciature have not been created by the journalists or the press, and adds that this situation has in itself had national and international repercussions.

The declaration adds that the journalists have always tried to inform the people truthfully, loyally, and in a timely manner, and that the remarks of the foreign minister, if accepted, would involve the concealment of the real situation from the citizenry, distorting the real objective of the press.

ZALDIVAR SAYS PINOCHET IMAGE DETERIORATING

PY052140 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Excerpt] The responses to Pope John Paul II's request has caused an even greater deterioration of the Chilean military government's image in Europe, according to Andres Zaldivar. Zaldivar, president of the World Union of Christian Democrats, spoke to the press on returning from his trip to Italy, where he participated in the annual congress of the Italian Christian Democratic Party [PDC].

[Begin Zaldivar recording] In general, all PDC leaders, especially in Italy, and also those in Chile, feel that because of the proceedings on the problem of the nunciature, Chile's image will deteriorate terribly. In fact, it is not Chile, but General Pinochet's regime that will have a really pathetic image.

This case has been added to all the other matters for which Pinochet's government is being reproached. I want to add that the country's situation, the government's situation, is pathetic from the foreign image standpoint. There is a general and clear displeasure regarding the proceedings affecting the pope's request for safeconducts for those who sought refuge in the nunciature. The climate in Europe is really increasingly more difficult, harder, concerning Pinochet's regime. [end recording]

VALDES TAKES OVER DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE PRESIDENCY

PY021440 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Gabriel Valdes has assumed the presidency of the Opposition Democratic Alliance Gabriel Valdes, current president of the proscribed Christian Democratic Party, replaces Mario Sharpe.

CHILEAN RADICAL GIVES UP SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

PY031340 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Julio Mercado, former chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, has given up social democracy, one of the branches of the old radicalism. He renounced it because he believes that the submission of the leadership of the party to the world union of Christian Democrats deprives it of its own ideological expression. Mercado said that he will continue to struggle for the unity of all radicals on the basis of the unity of thought regarding political events.

NAVY CHIEF ON PURCHASE OF 'ANTRIM', MATERIEL

PY032213 Paris AFP in Spanish 1435 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, 3 Mar (AFP) -- Admiral Jose Toribio Merino, the commander in chief of the Chilean Navy, reported here today that Chile has ruled out the purchase of the British aircraft carrier "Hermes," but it will buy the destroyer "Antrim," which also belongs to the British fleet.

Merino added that Chile will not buy two frigates. However, he remarked, some new planes may be purchased for naval aviation. Aircraft carriers are very expensive, and there are things that are much more important to Chile than buying cannons and things like that, Merino noted.

The first of two conventional German 209 submarines, with 1,185 tons displacement, being built by the Howaldtsweke Deutsche Werft shipyards, is scheduled to be delivered to the Chilean Navy in 1984. The submarines, which will cost $200 million each, will replace two U.S. Balao submarines that have been in operation since World War II. If the "Antrim" is finally purchased, in 1985 the Chilean combat fleet will be made up of two old cruisers, seven missile ships (destroyers and frigates), two conventional destroyers, and four submarines.

BRIEFS

NEW ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR APPROVED -- Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has disclosed that the Chilean Government has approved the appointment of Jose Maria Alvarez de Toledo as Argentine ambassador to Chile. Ambassador Alvarez de Toledo currently represents Argentina at the Vatican. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Mar 84 PY]

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS -- Major General Rene Caupolican Vidal Basauri has been appointed Military chief of the Santiago metropolitan area, except in the Cordillera, Maipo, and Talagante Provinces. Vice Admiral Sergio Sanchez Luna was appointed military chief of the Valparaiso Province and Maipo Island, and Brigadier General Jaime Belisario Lavin Farina as military chief of the 10th region, except the provinces of Valdivia, and Osorno. [Text] [Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 15 Feb 84 p 4 PY]

JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION DIRECTORS -- The Metropolitan Council of the Journalists Association has appointed a new board of directors made up of Pablo Portales, president; Jaime Moreno, vice president; Waldo Mora, secretary general; and Gustavo Pueller, treasurer. [Summary] [Santiago TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 19 Jan 84 p 8 PY]

POLICE KILL TWO GUERRILLAS; BUS BURNED

PA052359 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Mar 84 pp 1A, 3A

[Article by Rafael Sarmiento]

[Text] Barranquilla, 29 Feb -- Two guerrillas were killed and a policeman wounded when a hand grenade exploded during a clash with a subversive group that was presumably about to stage an attack.

The bodies were identified as 21-year-old Pedro Javier Cortes, alias "El Gallo," from Santa Helena, and 21-year-old Jose de Jesus Pallares Hernandez, from Heredia, Magdalena Department.

A woman and two men were arrested.

Police officers Heriberto Mora and Alvaro Hernandez Guerrero [as published], bus driver Teofilo Ballestas, and a pedestrian identified as Carlos Martinez Alvarez were injured by grenade fragments.

According to the police report, the criminals boarded a bus at the intersection of 72d Street and Highway 47. They allowed several passengers to get off the bus, which is owned by the Prado-Boston Company, at the next stop.

The extremists then tried to set the vehicle on fire while it was traveling to Bolivar Avenue. The bus driver said that he was threatened at gunpoint. The sudden arrival of a police patrol prompted the subversives to pour gasoline on the bus, set it afire, and throw two grenades at the policemen. The police repelled the attack and killed the two extremists, one of whom was carrying 10 hand grenades in a sack. Several other extremists took refuge inside the Rex Theater, where a woman was captured.

According to the police, the subversives were apparently members of an urban guerrilla command that had planned to stage a number of attacks tonight. They were presumably trying to undermine the peace being enjoyed here on the eve of Carnival and the elections.

FARC KILLS POLICEMAN, EXECUTES PEASANTS

PA021618 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Bucaramanga -- The wave of violence that is affecting Santander Department was felt again in the past few hours when a group belonging to the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, murdered two peasants accused of being Army informants.

According to the report, six men and one woman carrying weapons and wearing military uniforms entered the village of La Verde in the municipality of Cimitarra and killed peasants Antonio Pena, 56, and Maria Debora Valdes, 64. The killers left a large amount of FARC subversive propaganda near the bodies of the dead peasants. Members of the Army's 5th Brigade stationed at Bucaramanga have begun to search the area for the rebels.

Meanwhile, government police organizations are involved in a spectacular operation in Medellin in an effort to locate two individuals who riddled a policeman with bullets while he was riding a motorcycle. The incident occurred on 44th Street and 54th Avenue, in downtown Medellin.

The policeman, who was on duty, was surprised by the criminals, who are apparently members of a subversive cell. Policeman Serna Jimenez was shot five times and died instantly. To date this year, 14 policemen have died on active duty at the hands of common criminals and subversives, an official spokesman noted.

Reportedly Clashes With Army

PA050426 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Florencia, Caqueta -- Four members of a guerrilla front, probably the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia], were killed by members of the (Juan Angulo) Battalion during a clash near Doncella municipality. Unofficial reports received at noon today state that the rebels were part of a guerrilla column that tried to occupy a small town in the region of Putumayo. However, the attack was repelled by the police and town residents. The names of the dead rebels are not known, although it is said that one of them is Commander (Rigoberto Arias), alias (Mono Liso), who commanded the FARC's 8th Front 2d Guerrilla Brigade. More clashes are expected in the next few hours, according to reports received from the Caqueta jungle area.

POLITICAL PARTIES' HEADQUARTERS BOMBED

PA022102 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Medellin -- In the first terrorist attack to be carried out on a political party headquarters in Antioquia, a powerful bomb exploded early this morning, damaging the Liberal Party office that is headed by Bernardo Guerra Serna, president of the Central Political Committee. The explosive charge destroyed windows, locks, ceilings, and other facilities in the modern building, which was completed 3 months ago.

Liberal Party leaders in Antioquia have condemned the action and accused the authorities of failing to foresee the attack and provide adequate protection for the building.

Damage to the modern Liberal Party headquarters was between 10 and 15 million pesos, according to an initial estimate made by engineer Luis Guillermo Agudelo Cevallos, who directed the construction.

As of 0715, 3 hours after the explosion, no group or organization has claimed credit for it. Another bomb also exploded this morning, at the progovernment Conservative Party headquarters in Antioquia; however, the damage there was less serious. The two party headquarters are approximately 5 blocks apart.

EXISTENCE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS DENOUNCED

PY012115 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 1 Mar 84 p 13

[Excerpt] Last night the permanent assembly of solidarity with political prisoners reported the existence of more than 30 political prisoners and the disappearance of 19 people since 1970. It also demanded that the bodies of the peasants who died in the "Caaguazu case" be returned to their relatives. In a press conference held yesterday at 1930 in the headquarters of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party, members of the permanent assembly explained the nature of their organization, its objectives, and the activities it has developed so far.

The leaders of the assembly emphasized the need to expand democratic practices, because there will be no democracy in Paraguay as long as the people do not actively participate in defending their rights and exercising their civic privileges. They explained that the permenent asaembly began to operate in August 1983 following the hunger strike staged by political prisoners locked up in Tacumbu Prison. The assembly is made up of a group of people who are concerned with the human rights situation and the administration of justice in the country.

OPPOSITION ON MEETING OF SOUTHERN CONE DEMOCRATS

PY051814 Paris AFP in Spanish 1433 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Asuncion, 5 Mar (AFP) -- Spokesmen for the Paraguayan National Accord, an umbrella organization that gathers political organizations that oppose the government of President Alfredo Stroessner, have confirmed that a meeting of democratic parties of the American Southern Cone will be held in Asuncion on 14 April.

It has been learned from National Accord sources that the following parties will attend: the Radicao and Justicialist Parties of Argentina; the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party of Brazil; the National and Colorado Parties of Uruguay; and the parties under the National Accord umbrella, that is, the Colorado Popular Movement, the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, the Febrerist Revolutionary Party, and the Christian Democratic Party.

National Accord sources stated that the meeting of democratic parties of South America will coincide with the launching in Paraguay of a campaign for the lifting of the state of siege, which has been in effect since 1954.

MOPOCO LEADER ON OBJECTIVES, DEMOCRATIZATION

PY021900 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2149 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Geneva, 1 Mar (EFE) -- Sandino Gil Oporto, leader of the Paraguayan opposition, stated here today that the dictatorship in Paraguay has come to a point where it has no alternative but to put into practice the nominal move toward democratization it has been announcing.

Gil Oporto, internal relations secretary of the Colorado Popular Movement [MOPOCO], has traveled to Geneva to participate in the meeting of the UN Human Rights Commission which tomorrow will discuss the case of human rights violations in Paraguay.

He stated that the government of General Alfredo Stroessner apparently allows, given the change in the Argentine regime and the presidency of Venezuela, the return of exiles, but my party has prepared six "return operations" from Argentina and five have been systematically rejected.

"The government did not believe that the leaders of the different parties would return, and for this reason, once they managed to return, they, their families and their friends were subjected to strict police surveillance, in addition to being accused through the press of lying and of seeking a coup d'etat in order to justify the repression."

According to Gil Oporto, the "dictatorial" regimes that are still left in the American Southern Cone will have to disappear soon, "and fortunately Paraguay is increasingly becoming the object of attention, since the conspiracy of silence has been broken."

According to the MOPOCO Leader, Spain has the moral and the historical authority necessary to play an important role in democratizing all Latin American countries, "which supposes the full implementation of human rights."

"Our party is nation-wide and of limited international relations, but we would very much like to establish ties with other Spanish parties, and why not with the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, which is the ruling party now."

Gil Oporto had previously attended an organizational meeting of the forum of Southern Cone democratic parties held in Caracas. This forum will hold a meeting in Asuncion from 6 to 7 April and several Latin American political organizations have announced that they will attend.

MOPOCO is a member of the National Accord, an organization of opposition parties in Paraguay, which is also made up of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, the Febrerista Revolutionary Party, and the Christian Democratic Party.

Gil Oporto and Edilberto Jara, MOPOCO representatives in Europe, will be received on 16 March in Paris, at the Palace des Elysees, by members of the Mitterrand government.

SHINING PATH AMBUSHES MARINES; OFFICER DIES

PY012119 Paris AFP in Spanish 1441 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Lima, 1 Mar (AFP) -- It was reported here today that a Navy officer died and a Navy technician was wounded 2 days ago in San Miguel, the capital city of La Mar Province 35 km northeast of Ayacucho, where a marine patrol was ambushed by Shining Path extremists.

The wounded technician, Aldo Avalos, and the dead officer, Victor Ojeda, who served in the marine detachment of Huanta Province, in Ayacucho, were taken to Lima yesterday.

Meanwhile, Chilean citizens Jose Sergio Tapia Araya or Roberto Oscar Martinez Jimenez, and Isidro Ignacio Andres Plana or Humberto Sotelo Martinez (they used two names) who were arrested by the National Intelligence Service (SIN) at the end of December 1983 on charges of being involved in terrorist activities, have been placed at the disposal of the trial court and have been taken to Lurigancho prison. According to the SIN, the two Chileans, who arrived in Peru last year, are members of the Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MIR). However, their alleged subversive activities have not been disclosed.

Esteban Garcia Ponce, the Ayacucho director of education, has said that most Ayacucho school students may be unable to continue their studies this year, because hundreds of teachers of Ayacucho rural areas -- 3,000 according to some sources -- have asked to be transferred to other places in the country.

Attacks Police Station, Navy Unit

PY051231 Paris AFP in Spanish 0319 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Ayacucho, 4 Mar (AFP) -- According to reports from Ayacucho, three Civil Guards died and four others were seriously wounded during an attack today by approximately 100 members of the Maoist Shining Path group against the Pampas police station in the southern Huancavelica Department. The subversives overpowered the 15 policemen and they took their uniforms and weapons. However, the policemen killed a considerable number of Shining Path members, who [words indistinct] their dead and wounded comrades.

Due to communications problems, there is still no news about the identities of the wounded and the dead policemen or of the survivors.

Reports from Tambo, 70 km north of Huamanga, report a similar attack against a Navy infantry unit which claimed the lives of some civilians. However, the attack was repelled by the unit's personnel, who killed several extremists.

BRIEFS

JAMAICAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Lima, 21 Feb (AFP) -- President Fernando Belaunde received the credentials of the new Jamaican ambassador to Peru, Reginald K. Phillips, in a ceremony held at Government Palace on 21 February. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0049 GMT 22 Feb 84 PY]

SCHOLARSHIP AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED WITH CUBA

FL052137 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1726 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Cuba will sign an agreement today to establish a scholarship exchange for technology and economics specialists within the framework of the first Cuban books exhibition. The ceremony for the signing of the agreement will be headed by Hector Rodriguez, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Jorge Educardo Navarrete, the assistant secretary for international affairs of the Mexican Foreign Secretariat. The first Cuban books exhibition will be held at the National Council for Science and Technology.

PSUM, PCE COMMUNIQUE SUPPORTS NICARAGUA

PA051437 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 19 Feb 84 p 5

[Text] A delegation from the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] visiting Mexico and a commission from the United Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM] yesterday issued a joint communique in which they expressed their strong condemnation of the threatening presence of U.S. troops in Honduras and their solidarity with the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua, with Socialist Cuba, with the Salvadoran revolutionary process, and with the struggles of the Central American peoples seeking emancipation. They also expressed their support of the Contadora Group's effort to achieve a peaceful solution of the conflicts in the region. The PCE delegation will travel to Managua, Nicaragua, today to attend the 50th anniversary celebration of General Augusto Cesar Sandino's death.

The two parties agreed on the "deep significance that the 50th anniversary of General Sandino's death has for Latin America at a time when democratic movements are increasing, anti-imperialist struggles are intensifying, and revolutionary values themselves are being resurrected in this part of the American continent." The PSUM extended an invitation to the PCE delegation for the leader of that party, Gerardo Iglesias, to visit our country "as soon as possible." The representatives of both organizations reaffirmed the decision to continue developing the friendly ties uniting the peoples of Spain and Mexico, and the ties of solidarity between the parties.

The PCE delegation is composed of Vice Secretary General Enrique Curiel, Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the secretariat who is in charge of international relations, and Antonio Gutierrez Diaz, secretary general of the Socialist Party of Cataluna and Cataluna Generality presidential candidate. The PSUM was represented by PSUM Political Commission member Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo and PSUM International Affairs Secretary Gilberto Rincon Gallardo.

BRIEFS

SHIPBUILDING AGREEMENT -- Pemex and the National Foreign Trade Bank yesterday signed an agreement extending a $40-million line of credit for the construction of four ships. Pemex reported that this will be the first time ships of 45,000 deadweight tons will be built in Mexico. [Summary] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 15 Feb 84 PA]

CANDIDATE ARIAS GOES TO U.S. FOR MEDICAL REASONS

PA051600 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 5 Mar 84 p 1-A

[Text] Yesterday morning presidential candidate Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid was taken from Paitilla Hospital to Omar Torrijos Airport, where he boarded Eastern Airlines Flight 076 for the United States. On his way to the airplane, Dr Arias walked haltingly and had to lean on a nurse's aide and on Hildebrando Nicosia [Authentic Panamenist Party Leader].

Rumors had been circulating for days in political circles about Dr Arias' physical decline, which was confirmed yesterday. Dr Arias is suffering from arenal infection of unknown origin and from emotional arterial hypertension.

Dr Arias had been receiving medical treatment at home, but due to his delicate condition, he had to be taken to Paitilla Hospital, where doctors completely banned all visits during the 48 hours prior to his trip to the United States. Thus our photographer could not take any pictures.

We have also learned that about 3 years ago when Dr Arias was operated on in the United States for cardiovascular problems, he underwent triple bybass surgery. His American doctors recommended rest.

According to the most recent medical report, Dr Arias needs total rest, removed from any activity that might alter his emotional state since, as we have explained, he has had a triple bypass, and any sudden rise in his blood pressure might prove fatal.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH NEPAL -- The Government of Panama has reported in a communique that it has agreed to establish diplomatic reltions with the Kingdom of Nepal effective 15 February 1984. [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 16 Feb 84 p 10-B PA]

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- The following ambassadors have presented their credentials to President Jorge Illueca: Division General Jorge Edmundo Maldonada Nino, Ecuadoran ambassador; Colonel Manuel Edmundo Palacios, Salvadoran ambassador; Raul Gonzalez Garza-Rivas, Guatemalan ambassador; Mohamed Adbd El Aziz Shara [name as published], Egyptian ambassador; and Konstandinos Mousioutas, Cypriot ambassador. [Summary] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 16 Feb 84 p A-1 PA]

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PRESIDENT -- Joaquin Jose Vallarino III has assumed office as president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of Panama. [Summary] [Panama City La ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 13 Feb 84 p A-1 PA]

MEDIA APPOINTMENTS -- Carlos Garcia, general manager of the Renovacion Publishing Company, Inc, has announced the appointment of Erich Rodriguez Auerback as the new director and Jose Lopez Palma as the new assistant director of the daily newspaper CRITICA. [Summary] [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 15 Feb 84 p 32 PA]

NEW WEEKLY -- A newspaper called QUIUBO will begin to circulate on Saturdays. The new weekly will be directed by Alfredo Jimenez Veliz. [Summary] [Panama City YA in Spanish 24 Feb 84 p 4 PA]

CONTADORA TO SEEK U.S. ADVISERS' OUSTER FROM C.A.

PA041254 Paris AFP in Spanish 2228 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Mexico, 3 Mar (AFP) -- The Contadora Group "will seek means of securing the withdrawal of the U.S. military advisers in Central America" during its meeting in Panama on 30 April, Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera said here today. At the same time, the countries that comprise this Latin American forum -- Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia -- will work at that meeting to prepare "an acceptable formula for resolving the differences and antagonisms between the nations in conflict" in the region, the official said.

Cabrera, who arrived in the Mexican capital today to attend meetings of the Committee of Action and Support for Central American Economic and Social Development, will meet with Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda, among others.

COSTA RICA

CONTADORA OBSERVERS MAY PROBE BORDER CLASH

PA051330 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 27 Feb 84 p 12-A

[Text] The possibility of observers from the Contadora Group coming to Costa Rica to confirm the attack last Wednesday in the Conventillos area may be studied by the National Security Council. Government sources analyzed this option yesterday because they think that it is necessary and essential to end the attacks by members of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) inside Costa Rica. According to reports, the EPS last Wednesday fired at least 35 mortar rounds on the Conventillos area while a Rural Guard patrol moved about in the sector.

Our country requested last May that the Contadora Group send observers to verify the position of absolute neutrality maintained by the Costa Rican Government regarding the Nicaraguan conflict. The Contadora Group observers spent several days in the region and, according to what has been said, their report favored our country.

In both government and private circles there is considerable concern over the attacks that the EPS has carried out quite frequently against our national territory. In September, alleging that they had been attacked from Costa Rica, the EPS fired on the Penas Blancas border post. This caused then Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez to present charges before the OAS and to decide on the temporary recall of Jesus Manuel Fernandez Morales, the Costa Rican ambassador in Managua.

The Security Council will thoroughly analyze this case in its meeting today, according to reports, and it will also analyze the case of the boat "Diana D," which has been missing in the Pacific since 24 January.

PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER DENIES MILITARIZATION

PA051928 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon has said that this government is not determined to militarize the country or to promote an arms race. The minister's comment was made in response to published reports claiming that his office is taking steps to have heavy arms brought into the country.

Nothing could be further from the truth, Solano Calderon added. The truth is that the procedures are the usual ones that we have always followed in order to acquire purely defensive equipment. In this regard, he concluded, those who see militarization in every corner can rest in peace. We are aware of our obligation to maintain peace and neutrality, and this is why we are concerned about maintaining a good defensive system, Solano Calderon said.

MANUEL MORA DISCUSSES DIVISIONS WITHIN PVP

Circulates Document

PA051842 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 26 Feb 84 p 4 A

[First part of a report by Victor Hugo Vargas and Lafitte Fernandez R.]

[Excerpts] The possibility of "overthrowing the government" and seizing power through armed actions and the organization of "self-defense" groups that will clash with the authorities is reportedly one of the principles of the "revolutionary" line that Humberto Vargas Carbonell [secretary general of the Popular Vanguard Party] will use to lead the communist party. This was disclosed by Manuel Mora Valverde, founder of the Marxist-Leninist group, in a document that he wrote and that has been presented to the party leaders and is being circulated on a restricted basis.

For the first time since the crisis in the communist party broke out, the septuagenarian politician has disclosed a number of details about the internal struggle in that organization. He has reviewed the differences among the local communists and mentions that those who replaced him in the general secretariat of the Popular Vanguard Party [PVP] believe that "the conditions are right to carry out the revolution."

Mora does not deny in the 28-page document that he is a Marxist-Leninist, but he uses the document to oppose the orientation of the new hard line. The document is entitled "The Crisis in the Party: Disagreements and Struggles for Unity." In it, he opposes that "struggle without quarter against the government" that seeks to "create conditions to overthrow it."

The latest issue of the newspaper LIBERTAD REVOLUCIONARIA, which is managed by supporters of Humberto Vargas Carbonell, carries an editorial entitled "At Last the Disagreements Are Made Known." In it, that faction of the now divided communists establishes its position on Mora Valverde's document and denies that its plans include an armed assault to seize power in Costa Rica. "What would be the purpose of making an assertion that could only justify the repression or at the very least the outlawing of the party?" the newspaper asks.

Mora's document has been distributed so that it can be discussed at the 14th PVP congress on 10-11 March. Mora also discloses details of the trip that he made to Cuba shortly after his removal as secretary general. Humberto Vargas Carbonell also traveled to Cuba at the end of December. Mora says that they agreed there to hold a single congress where the disagreements would be resolved, but that he lost his hopes for this when he read the newspaper controlled by Vargas Carbonell.

He does not hesitate to state that he is presented in the newspaper as a "vulgar traitor who has sold out to the transnational banana companies," and he expresses sorrow that he is now not only attacked from outside the party but from within his "own camp."

A chapter of the document is entitled "The Disagreements and Something Else." In it, Mora Valverde summarizes the foundations of the revolutionary line that Vargas Carbonell and his supporters will follow. He summarizes this line in eight points that supposedly will lead the communists to seize power. Mora says that the first point of the line that he opposes is the belief that the country is very close to a revolutionary crisis because of the serious economic situation.

According to Mora, the hard-liners believe that the communists should use all their resources to worsen that crisis and "to prepare to seize power." For this purpose, they will hinder the National Liberation Party government, and they believe that in order to seize power "they do not need the support of most of the working class: The important thing is to seize power, because with power one obtains popular support."

Mora Valverde terms "suicidal" the decision by some to wage a struggle without quarter against the government to create conditions to overthrow it and seize power.

Advocates Defending Democratic Regime

PA051924 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 26 Feb 84 p 4 A

[Second and final part of report by Victor Hugo Vargas and Lafitte Fernandez R.]

[Excerpts] Preventing an outbreak of subversion in Costa Rica, thus rejecting the extreme leftist desire to "overthrow the government" and to seize power, may be one of the last battles that Manuel Mora Valverde, founder of the communist party, will wage. That is the political leader's position in a document that he wrote a few days ago, which is circulating on a restricted basis. In it he advocates the defense of the democratic regime.

Mora defines those who removed him as secretary general of the Popular Vanguard Party [PVP] as supporters of a "revolutionary line" that believes that armed actions should be undertaken to promote class struggle and to change the social system. Why should we be ashamed of defending our bourgeois democracy? Mora asks in an attempt to convince the most radical members of his party that they should adopt different means to strengthen their struggles.

The document entitled "The Crisis in the Party: Disagreements and Struggle for Unity" will be analyzed at the PVP congress to be held on 10-11 March. The document states that it is useless to begin a "struggle without quarter against the government" so as to create conditions to overthrow it.

Although Mora agrees that the communists must confront the government because it responds to the interests of the oligarchy, he also indicates that within the National Liberation Party there are "progressive forces" that can help them. He says that those forces represent a very high percentage within the government, and that they "include several ministers and a considerable number of deputies," and that this is why the ruling government displays "contradictions with regard to its position on the Nicaraguan and Cuban revolutions."

Mora indicates that the contradictions in the government should be used so that they will be a "permanent factor of progressive pressure on the president in the defense of the democratic regime and in opposition to concessions to imperialism."

Mora Valverde also explains that he is not fighting to regain the PVP general secretariat, but to have the party's struggle follow a line that corresponds to the country's current conditions. "This does not mean that our party must abandon the struggle against imperialism and the oligarchy. It means that our party has the obligation to draft adequate tactics," he added.

He also said that the communists should not be divided,"nor should the union movement or the people be divided." Instead, "we must act with great realism and flexiblity and with great revolutionary firmness."

EL SALVADOR

MAGANA RETURNS, TERMS U.S. VISIT 'POSITIVE'

PA052231 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] President Alvaro Magana returned from the United States today at 1358. He arrived at the Ilopango military airport, accompanied by his wife Concha Marina de Magana, Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova, and Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena.

President Magana answered very briefly a group of Salvadoran journalists who were at the airport when he arrived. He said that his visit to San Antonio, Texas, had been very positive and had provided an opportunity to brief international elements on the grave situation facing El Salvador. In a speech in San Antonio to members of the group in charge of aid for the Caribbean Basin Initiative and Central America, and especially for El Salvador, Magana said that the Salvadoran death squads have taken the law into their own hands. He added that if rightist sectors win the elections, it will become very difficult for El Salvador to obtain U.S. aid.

General Eugenio Vides Casanova rejected the changes lodged by leftist U.S. individuals that he had suppressed reports on the deaths of four U.S. nuns. Casanova said that anyone who has proof of this should come forward, but he denied the recent reports of the international news media.

COURT SEEKS NEW IMFORMATION IN U.S. NUNS CASE

PA052124 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Nicaraguan, Costa Rican, and Salvadoran airlines will have to respond to the summons of a Zacatecoluca judge. According to judicial sources, the lengthy file of the 1st Penal Court in Zacatecoluca, La Paz Department, on the five former National Guardsmen accused of killing four U.S. religious women contains no proof that the U.S. nuns were coming from Nicaragua. The subject was never mentioned in the trial. If this is true, the judicial authorities wish to know how the men who murdered the nuns found out that they were coming from Nicaragua and what airline they were traveling on. The judicial authorities and the district attorneys believe that it is very probable that the information came from someone who worked for the airline and alerted the killers.

REPORT ON POLITICAL CANDIDATES' ACTIVITIES

PA052133 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Excerpt] The candidates of the various political parties were very active today. Jose Napoleon Duarte met with more than 5,000 teachers attending a (?national meeting).

Meanwhile, Rene Fortin Magana visited La Paz Department and was very active in Zacatecoluca. Major Roberto D'Aubuisson attended a meeting in San Vicente, and this afternoon some 2,000 persons accompanied him on a tour of the main streets of Santa Ana. Francisco Jose Guerrero visited Usulutan Department.

PDC SEEKS D'AUBUISSON CANDIDACY ANNULMENT

PA060014 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Raul Beltran report]

[Text] The Central Elections Council secretary has received from lawyers of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] Jose Humberto Posada Sanchez, Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, and Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich a request to reject the presidential candidacy of Major Roberto D'Aubuisson. The request, which was submitted a few minutes ago, states: I, Jose Humberto Posada Sanchez, of legal age, lawyer, acting as the legal representative of the PDC and on the basis of Article 116 of the Electoral Law hereby, on instructions from the party that I represent, appear before you to respectfully request that you declare null the registry of presidential candidate Major Roberto D'Aubuisson proposed by the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA.

The request is based on the following: Article 86 of the Constitution does not state that public power emanates from the people, does not state that public power emanates from the people, [reporter repeats statement, apparently for emphasis] and that the government's organizations will exercise it independently according to their respective attributions and jurisdictions, as established by the Constitution and the laws. Article 87, paragraph 3, of the Constitution clearly states that the attributions and jurisdiction of the different government organizations can in no case be exercised by any single person or institution.

This was part of the request submitted by the PDC to the Central Elections Council.

COPREFA HITS 'MISINFORMATION' ON TRAIN ATTACK

PA020301 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Communique issued by the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA; date and place not given]

[Text] Misinformation about our country abroad reached new heights when some international news media tried to explain -- and even worse, to justify -- the slaughter of 10 poor peasants who were traveling on the train that was attacked by the extremists on Monday, 27 February, in San Antonio Grande canton, in the jurisdiction of El Paisnal, in San Salvador Department.

One can understand that the clandestine radio stations would try to justify that cruel action, which showed their true nature, but it is inexplicable and condemnable that some news agencies and media would do so by reporting with great satisfaction the terrorists' story that the policemen protecting the train took cover behind the civilians.

Nevertheless, the truth could not be concealed on this occasion, and other news media confirmed the reality and witnessed the grief and condemnation that the attack elicited.

The Salvadoran people are aware of this misinformation and are unfortunately accustomed to it, but their indignation is provoked when such misinformation manipulates the deaths of children, women, and senior citizens of the Salvadoran people, a people who are tired of terrorist violence and destruction by the subversive groups of the FMLN.

COPREFA QUESTIONS UNGO'S LEADERSHIP IN FMLN-FDR

PA022351 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Communique issued by the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA: "Who Gives the Orders in the FMLN-FDR"; date and place not given]

[Text] Guillermo Ungo, FMLN-FDR representative, has again been left in an uneviable position after he was forced to retract an announcement in Vienna that he had made 2 days earlier about the suspension of terrorist actions during the Salvadoran presidential elections. As an international news agency pointed out, Ungo's remarks on this occasion coincided with the extremist barbarous attack on train, which left 12 civilians dead.

In the interior of the country, the terrorists have simultaneously begun a campaign to sow terror in view of the electoral process. This campaign is based on threats and attacks. For example, the terrorists yesterday held a meeting in Ojo de Agua canton, Cojutepeque jurisdiction, Cuscatlan Department. They threatened the residents with death if they voted. The same thing occurred yesterday in Tulima canton, Anamoros jurisdiction, La Union Department. They told the residents not to vote and threatened to hang them publicly if they did so. In the town of San Ildefonso, San Vicente Department, they threatened to open indiscriminate mortar fire on the town.

This is not the first time that this has occurred. Earlier this month, Ungo announced that the FMLN would not boycott the elections, while Mario Aguinada, a fellow FMLN-FDR leader, said in Bogota that a few bridges might be destroyed and transportation obstructed. Undo made the same announcements prior to the 1982 elections, and we all know how far the FMLN went then in its attempts to prevent the people from voting. This led to international commentary about Ungo's possible influence on the armed sector. This is more obvious now that Ungo has been forced to retract his statements publicly, under pressure from those who actually make the decisions in the FMLN-FDR.

RETIRED COLONEL KILLED BY UNIDENTIFIED GROUP

PA031231 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 2 Mar 84 p 31

[Excerpts] The murdered body of 51-year-old retired Colonel Jose Alberto Montenegro Vasquez was found yesterday in the Jardines de Monpegon neighborhood near Mejicanos. Montenegro Vasquez had been kidnapped at noon yesterday near the San Benito neighborhood by a group of armed individuals who took him to an unknown location. When his body was found yesterday afternoon it was taken to the Isidro Menendez judicial center for an autopsy, after which it was turned over to his relatives.

Col Montenegro Vasquez was chief of the National Police investigations department about 7 years ago. He was later deputy director of the National Police. No group has claimed responsibility for the death of Col Montenegro Vasquez. The coroner's autopsy found he had been shot three times in the head.

SABOTAGE OF ELECTRICAL SYSTEM; CLASH AT GUAZAPA

Power Outages in San Salvador

PA060352 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 5 Mar 84 p 38

[Text] Several extremist bombs last night damaged electric power and communications equipment in the suburbs of Santa Eugenia and Satelite, on the outskirts of San Salvador, and in Apopa and Tonacatepeque, according to local authorities. The incidents were attributed to subversive actions against the electoral process, against the wishes of leader Guillermo Manuel Ungo, who recently said in Mexico that "the electoral process will not be attacked." The extremists destroyed a powerline post in the vicinity of El Redondel between the San Miguelito suburb and the Government Center (San Salvador). They also destroyed a telephone switch box. Another bomb exploded in the Satelite neighborhood (San Salvador). Other public services were damaged in Tonacatepeque and Soyapango, although the extent of the damage has not been reported. Members of the Army and the security corps mobilized last night to stop the extremist actions and to protect the places left without power as a result of the damaged electrical system. Several sectors of San Salvador were left temporarily without electricity.

Army Bombs Guazapa

PA052223 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] There was intense bombardment of the guerrilla positions on Guazapa Volcano this Sunday. Approximately 2,000 soldiers with 120-mm artillery and air support bombarded the western flank of the Guazapa Volcano throughout Sunday afternoon. At the same time, 23 towns in northern El Salvador, including San Salvador and Chalatenango Departments, have been without power since last Friday. The number of casualties inflicted on the FMLN by the Salvadoran Armed Forces' bombing is not known. A total of 23 northern towns have been without electric power since Friday. It is expected that power will be reestablished on Monday because, according to our sources, if the leftists interrupt power on Friday, the power company usually reestablishes it on Monday.

RUBEN ZAMORA DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, U.S. POLICY

PA052151 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 21 Feb 84 p 14

[Second of two-part interview with Ruben Zamora, member of the political-diplomatic commission of the FMLN-FDR of El Salvador, by Roberto Bardini; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Bardini] In recent years there have been several peace proposals and counterproposals. Do you see any possibility of a conciliation?

[Zamora] Little progress has been made in these 3 years of proposals for negotiations, but advances have been made. We are patient; the situation will become right, and the moment will come when they will have to accept negotiations.

[Bardini] For the second time in 2 years, the FMLN and the FDR have announced their decision not to participate in elections. This was the case during the March 1982 elections and now with the March elections of this year. Why?

[Zamora] Simply because conditions are not suitable for the participation of our fronts. Death squads still exist, and the security corps continues to kill the people. Candidates like Napoleon Duarte have said that there are no conditions for the participation of the FMLN-FDR. Besides, we believe that in the current situation in the country elections will not solve the problems of El Salvador. There will be elections, but the war will continue. The elected president will have no power. Power will be in the hands of the Armed Forces High Command and the U.S. Embassy. The electoral process does not respond to the needs of our people but to the needs of the U.S. Government -- to Ronald Reagan's reelection campaign, to be specific.

[Bardini] In these circumstances, what does Major Roberto D'Aubuisson represent?

[Zamora] D'Aubuisson represents the most reactionary and repressive tradition of the Armed Forces. He was an intelligence officer and the organizer of the death squads.

[Bardini] You were the FDR's representative in the United States for a long time. You spoke with congressmen and other politicians. Did you notice differences among the people and organizations with which you dealt?

[Zamora] We realized in 1980 that, whether we like it or not -- and we don't -- in addition to the Salvadoran oligarchy we are facing the U.S. Government. This could, sooner or later, lead to a direct U.S. military intervention. It is fundamental that the U.S. people themselves prevent this. International pressure is important, but domestic pressure is more important. We met with sectors in Congress, in the Catholic and Protestant churches, in the Democratic and Republican Parties, the universities, and the labor unions. We discovered among other things that the Republican Party is not a homogeneous bloc. We also learned that the United States is not based on a system of political parties but on one of personalities, of individuals. For example, within the Democratic Party there are people with rightist positions and people with very progressive, liberal positions. Therefore, the work was done individually, providing information and analyses of the Salvadoran situation. Last year a U.S. politician told me: "Here in Congress there are people who know more about El Salvador than about California."

[Bardini] In 1982 and at the beginning of 1983 polls in the United States indicated that President Ronald Reagan's popularity had decreased. Now, however, polls indicate that there is backing for his policy and that he could be reelected. What is the explanation for this turnabout?

[Zamora] Poll results are relative: They indicate tendencies, nothing else. The main reason for the change in attitude is the U.S. domestic economic situation. Foreign policy does not determine the popularity or lack of popularity of a president.

The U.S. people, in addition to being poorly informed, are greatly influenced by anticommunist propaganda. What is seen as coarse in our countries is effective in the United States. These two elements -- poor information and manipulation -- serve the interests of the Reagan administration. Some atrocities of the Salvadoran regime, however, are reported, and the North Americans don't like it. This reminds them of Vietnam and they don't want another Vietnam with the resultant deaths of American young people.

[Bardini] What is the position of the Democratic Party? Are its members better informed? Are they better interlocutors? Can you count on them?

[Zamora] The Democratic Party, that is, the opposition, does not have a clear policy on Central America. This weakens their position of criticism.

[Bardini] Will there be a military intervention in Central America? Where would it start, in Nicaragua or El Salvador?

[Zamora] Wherever it starts, it will affect the other country. A direct military intervention means a regionalization of the war.

[Bardini] Where do you think that it will start, based on your evaluation?

[Zamora] It will probably start in El Salvador rather than Nicaragua. Why? Because the political, military, and diplomatic price for the United States would be higher if it intervened in Nicaragua, which is an established state. In El Salvador, however, the intervention could come at the request of the government. In the second place, an adventure against the Sandinist government implies facing an entire armed people. At this moment, the cost would be lower if they confronted the FMLN.

[Bardini] In 1 year of efforts, the Contadora Group has been able to stop, at least for now, the military intervention in Central America and has secured a great deal of international support. What are the limitations of the group's peace efforts?

[Zamora] There are two main problems that I believe have not been considered. First, it is acknowledged at the international level that the Salvadoran situation is part of the Central American conflict and that there cannot be peace in the region if the war continues in my country. Second, the Salvadoran crisis cannot be resolved without the participation of the FMLN-FDR. This represents two problems for the Contadora Group: 1. To Try to secure peace in Central America without considering the situation in El Salvador. Medically speaking, if a patient has cancer in both breasts, both breasts must be removed, not just one. 2. There is an important factor absent in the talks to solve the crisis of the area: the United States, which is the main actor in the Central American drama.

FMLN PROTESTS MINING OF NICARAGUAN PORTS

PA060225 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command in El Salvador on 5 March]

[Text] The FMLN strenuously condemns the criminal mining of El Bluff near the entrance to that Nicaraguan port on the Atlantic, which was ordered by Ronald Reagan's government and executed on behalf of the counterrevolutionaries of the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, who are based in Honduras and Costa Rica.

No one doubts that Reagan's government is responsible for this new misdeed. It is he who arms and finances the Somozist counterrevolutionaries; he has cynically admitted this. Reagan's government gave them the Piranha-type armored speedboats of the Yankee Army with which they have repeatedly attacked Nicaraguan port installations from the Honduran coast, which has been ceded in exchange for paltry amounts of money by the capitulating General Alvarez.

Reagan's government has given them the U.S.-made mines and, undoubtedly, the technical personnel to install them in the waters of El Bluff, where they have already damaged several ships.

A few days later the mercenaries announced in San Jose, Costa Rica, that they had mined another Nicaraguan port -- that of Corinto, on the Pacific Ocean.

Reagan took advantage of this, in passing, to pressure the Costa Rican Government because of the neutrality it has assumed. These serious terrorist actions have been carried out with barefaced imperial prepotency, grossly violating international law and seriously endangering vessels from many countries and the lives of hundreds of crewmen.

These aggressions are intended to bring force to bear on and to blockade Sandino's heroic revolutionary people and to intimidate the Central American peoples. The FMLN regards these vandalistic actions not only as a violation of the brotherly Nicaraguan people's right to exercise their sovereignty and their Sandinist people's revolution, but as an attack on the Salvadoran people as well as all Central American and Latin American peoples, and as an expression of the impudent imperialist desire to suppress our people's inalienable right to be free and independent.

In the face of these criminal and terrorist actions by the Reagan government against our brotherly Nicaraguan people, the FMLN expresses its determination to fulfill its sacred internationalist duty, not only in words, but also in the inevitable field of anti-imperialist combative action.

Let Reagan not think that his misdeed will go unpunished. Let him not even imagine that his agents and lackeys can carry out the crimes that he orders and remain safe and sound. The mines in the waters of El Bluff and the threat to mine Corinto, as well as the escalation of the intervention in El Salvador and the ignominious Grenada invasion, are an affront and a challenge to Latin America's dignity. They are a display of barbarous imperial chains and a notice to us that Yankee imperialism obstinately insists on maintaining its domination and that, to do so, it prefers the Somozas and the Somozists, the genocidal dictatorships in El Salvador and Guatemala, Duvalier in Haiti, Stroessner in Paraguay, and the fascist dictatorships in Chile and Uruguay, even if this means trampling on all human rights and international laws. This has just been stated by the cynical and fierce Mrs Kirkpatrick at the U.S. Congress and has been practiced by the U.S. Government for decades.

Alongside the heroic Nicaraguan people and their vanguard, the FSLN, the unflinching Salvadoran people and their vanguard, the FMLN, respond: We will never surrender. We will thwart any and all aggressions and imperialist escalation. We will reciprocate for each blow. We will be free and independent, and we will win. We will construct the just society for which we are struggling, whether the U.S. Government likes it or not.

If Nicaragua won, El Salvador will win! United to fight until final victory! Free fatherland or death! Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] Commanders Leonel Gonzalez, Joaquin Villalobos, Roberto Roca, Ferman Cienfuegos, and Shafick Jorge Handal

PRS, ERP ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON 12TH ANNIVERSARY

PA052006 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Communique issued by the Political Commission of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Party, PRS, and the General Command of the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP, in Morazan on 2 March]

[Text] Companeros leaders, fighters, and collaborators of the PRS and ERP:

Today, 2 March, which marks the 12th anniversary of our beloved organization, fraternal and combat greetings from our party's Political Commission and our army's General Command to all the structures and to each of you companeros.

These 12 years of struggle and victory find us today stronger than ever, more united than ever, and more convinced about our people's victory. Those first two rifles that on 2 March 1972 passed into the hands of the people, and which for the first time were pointed at the enemy's heart, establishing as their historic target the hateful dictatorship and the exploiting oligarchy, today have swelled to thousands of victorious rifles. Held by proletarian hands, these rifles are daily pointing at and hitting the heart of the dictatorship and the oligarchy.

Under the red and white flag of our party and army, thousands of men and women are daily fulfilling the task and mission of carrying out the ideal of justice and freedom for our people, an ideal for which hundreds of our companeros have heroically died fighting. Today we reiterate before their memory and that of the thousands of martyrs of our glorious people the commitment of our militants, leaders, fighters, and collaborators to struggle unyieldingly for the Salvadoran revolution until victory or death.

We can also state that the victory of our people and the revolutionary cause is today much closer than it was on 2 March 1972, and that today our people have more capacity, strength, and reason to achieve power for the working masses. Today they are more united than ever and march firmly under the leadership of the vanguard, the FMLN, to which our party and army are proud to belong and before which we reiterate our unyielding decision to struggle for the Salvadoran revolution until victory or death.

Today, 12 years after the emergence of our organization, certainty about our victory is shown by the hundreds of defeats inflicted on the enemy, the thousands of rifles that have been seized, the 18,000 casualties inflicted on the enemy in the past 3 years of war, and the fact that today, 12 years after 2 March 1972, our people firmly and unwavering face the attacks of the imperialist enemy that struggles to stop our people's revolutionary victory. Our people have the strength and, above all, the determination to defeat this enemy, mankind's most fearsome enemy. We also tell this foreign invader enemy that alongside our people we are increasing our unwavering determination to struggle for the Salvadoran revolution until victory or death.

[Signed] Commanders Mercedes del Carmen Letona, Ana Sonia Medina, Ana Guadalupe Martinez, Juan Ramon Medrano, Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, Jorge Melendez, Joaquin Villalobos

GUATEMALA

DEPUTY HEAD OF STATE POSITION ANALYZED

PA060336 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Danilo Barillas, secretary general of the Committee for the Formation of the Democratic Civic Center [Comite Pro Formacion del Centro Civico Democratico] has said that the creation of the office of deputy head of state is aimed at preventing a new coup d'etat in Guatemala. When the head of state recently announced the creation of the office of deputy chief of the Army General Staff, he said that it was being done in the event of a temporary absence from the country of the head of state.

Barillas added that although the creation of this new office is not logical within the framework of the current regime -- provisional -- it was created with the purpose of consolidating the current regime and in response to rumors that a new coup d'etat was being planned. The real purpose, Barillas reiterated, is not to fill in during a temporary absence of the head of state but to prevent another overthrow of the government.

ARMY, REBELS CLASH IN SAN MARCOS; NO CASUALTIES

PA060410 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 Mar 84 p 8

[Report by Edgar Giron]

[Text] San Marcos -- Three armed clashes between soldiers and insurgents were reported in San Marcos between 0600 and 1800 on Saturday, shortly after the guerrillas occupied the municipality of La Reforma. Official sources authorized by the Armed Forces reported that the Army recovered large amounts of food, 10 backpacks with propaganda, and various types of weapons. No casualties were reported from either side.

It has also been learned that a group of guerrillas occupied the town of La Reforma for 4 hours. They remained in the town until soldiers forced them out. The rebels fled toward the mountains. Soldiers immediately began combing the region, but the rebels had dispersed. An active search is still underway. The official sources added that military helicopters flew over the entire area from Coatepeque to the municipalities on the coastal area as part of the search operation.

HONDURAS

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ON IMF 'PRESSURE'

PA020429 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Gonzalo Carias, president of the Central Bank of Honduras, yesterday said that never before has the IMF exerted such pressure to sign new financing agreements. According to Carias, the Honduran Government will negotiate with the IMF in March. Meanwhile, the IMF insists on adjustments to the fiscal deficit and the balance of payments.

Carias said the IMF has recommended a series of measures, but Honduras has refused for the time being to devalue its currency because there are other economic measures that can be taken to make the adjustments. According to reports, the IMF is demanding that the adjustments be made in 1 year, while the government feels that it should be allowed 2 years for the adjustments.

In regard to the IMF recommendation to devalue our currency, Carias told newsmen that the IMF had recommended but no imposed it. He added, we are still negotiating.

Carias mentioned other countries, like Brazil, which took 9 months to reach an agreement with the IMF. The same happened with Mexico. Carias pointed out that the IMF has been increasing its power in the world's financial circles since 1979, while the position of governments vis-a-vis the IMF has weakened. Before 1979, Honduras had enough money and was receiving good prices for its products; that year it began to weaken, while the IMF strengthened, Carias said.

He said that Honduras, which has a responsible administration, must meet a series of loan agreements undertaken as part of its support for Honduran private enterprise. According to Carias, the Honduran Government in 1981 paid a total of $40 million in interest alone on this debt. In 1983 it paid another $57.5 million in interest to maintain Honduras' good name.

Carias said the government will have to set aside $20 million in 1984 to pay interest and to maintain the country's good image before the international financial world.

These loans to private enterprises were granted by the National Corporation for Investment, CONADIN. Most of the enterprises went bankrupt, or the owners simply did not invest the money. Carias explained that CONADIN is working with some of these enterprises, trying to help them get back into business. CONADIN is also trying to recover some of the money, but some debtors have left the country.

Honduras is facing one of the worst economic crises of its history, with a foreign debt of approximately $2 billion, a fiscal deficit of more than $200 million, and 250,000 persons without jobs.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS TWO PROTESTS TO HONDURAS

Border Incursions

PA051257 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Mar 84

["Protest note" sent by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica; date not given]

[Text] Mr Minister: I address Your Excellency to notify you of the following:

Since I March, Somozist mercenaries have been attacking the Nicaraguan border towns of Viluascarma, Leimus, and Waspan with mortar fire from positions in Honduras. A concentration of large mercenary contingents in those areas has also been observed. This suggests that they might be preparing new and larger-scale attacks on our national territory. The Honduran Army is openly participating and collaborating in the development of these criminal actions, including attacks with 105-mm mortars.

In addition, at 0600 on 3 March a helicopter coming from Honduras attacked the Potosi ferry facilities on the Gulf of Fonseca with rockets but caused no damage.

When this attack was repelled, the helicopter withdrew toward Honduras. Later, a second helicopter twice fired rockets at a Nicaraguan patrol boat that was carrying out routine guard duty in the Punta San Jose sector of the same gulf. This helicopter withdrew toward the Island of Amapala.

At 1100 that same day, some 50 Honduran soldiers harassed for 10 minutes the border post of Las Minitas, 4 km northwest of Somotillo, in Chinandega Department, from Honduras.

Upon presenting to the Honduran Government its most formal and energetic protest over these incidents, the Nicaraguan Government again stresses the grave consequences that might result from a continuation of these aggressive acts, particularly in the Waspan zone where, unless the Honduran Government acts in accordance with its international obligations, a serious incident might begin. With an interest in avoiding such an event, I request from Your Excellency that appropriate measures be taken to halt these attacks on our national territory and to check and disarm the mercenary forces that act with impunity from Honduras.

I take this opportunity to reiterate my esteem for you.

[Signed] Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Foreign Minister

Gulf of Fonseca Incident

PA052353 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Foreign Ministry protest note sent to the Honduran Foreign Secretariat on 5 March; read by Manuel Espinoza Rivera, director general of the Directorate of Dissemination and Press of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction -- live]

[Text] Managua, 5 March 1984

I address Your Excellency to note the following incident. At 0200 today, 5 March, two Piranha-type speedboats, accompanied by a gunboat and an undetermined number and type of aircraft, attacked three Nicaraguan Coast Guard vessels in the sector of Punta San Jose in the Gulf of Fonseca. As a result of this criminal attack, Sublietuenant Javier Mayorga, commander of Coast Guard Vessel 308; Francisco Mena Baltodano, radio operator; and Jorge Castellon Pena, first motor technician, were killed. Ivan Cerna, boatswain; Humberto Calero, chief of the engine room; and Henry Amaya Radista were wounded.

On presenting its most formal and strongest protest over these criminal incidents, the Nicaraguan Government draws the attention of the foreign secretary to the particular characteristics of this cowardly attack, because the use of aircraft in the early morning hours is possible only with experienced pilots. Also, the coordination required for this type of aggressive action would not have been possible without the direct participation of the Honduran Army, which has fully assumed the role assigned to it by the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA and the U.S. Government.

I take this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency the testimony of my consideration.

[Signed] Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Foreign Minister

JAIME WHEELOCK ON COFFEE, COTTON HARVESTS

PA041706 Paris AFP in Spanish 2139 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Managua, 3 Mar (AFP) -- Ninety-nine percent of Nicaragua's 1983-84 coffee crop was harvested "despite the attacks and difficulties that our country is facing," Agricultural Development Minister Jaime Wheelock has announced here. The official said that 64 percent of the cotton crop has already been harvested, and described the campaign to enlist workers in the harvesting agricultural products as "successful."

The leader said that the attacks on Nicaragua have in recent days "become even stronger, as the CIA is now providing the counterrevolutionaries with underwater mines to block the country's ports."

Meanwhile, the authorities expect the total coffee harvest for the 1983-84 period to reach 1,165,000 46-kg sacks. Meanwhile, problems of climate and the lack of raw materials, replacement parts, and labor have affected the cotton crop this season in western Nicaragua. Wheelock said that he is confident, however, that the full harvest, estimated at 5 million 46-kg sacks of raw cotton, will be accomplished.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES GIVEN 20-YEAR SENTENCES

PA022355 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Group leader Silvio Robelo, Jose Santos Rendon, Genaro Salgado, Colbert Puveda, Abraham Eserio, Mario Faustino Baltodano, Elias Osorio, and Ali Caja Lara are the eight counterrevolutionaries who have received 20-year sentences after being found guilty of planning to sabotage the 19 July Plaza, interfering with the Sistema Sandinista Television, committing crimes against public security, transporting weapons, and working directly for the NDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement], ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. While Dr (Ligia Molina Arguello), president of the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals, read the charges and sentences, the counterrevolutionaries smiled and displayed pride in their crimes.

Dr (Molina Arguello) criticized a complaint by (Salmon Calvo Arrieta) -- a defense attorney and aspiring cadet to Somoza's Cuard -- addressed to the tribunals. She described it as slanderous and offensive, said that there was no basis for the complaint, and called it insidious, vulgar and disrespectful.

Once Dr (Ligia Molina) finished reading their sentences, the counterrevolutionaries, advised by their attorney (Calvo Arrieta), refused to sign them and added that they are just as innocent as the Sandinists.

Let our people be the judge of the morals of those who express themselves in this manner and who are supported by the rightist parties.

OBANDO Y BRAVO CITED ON ELECTORAL CLIMATE

PA021726 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo has demanded freedom and an equal right of free expression for the political parties so that they may announce their platforms in what he described as an appropriate climate for the expression of the people's will.

In the second of a series of interviews with bishops, the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA yesterday published the views of the prelate, who is considered a sharp critic of the government and the FSLN. His statement focused on free expression as a means of bringing those who wield political and economic power and the power of the media face to face.

Obando y Bravo questioned the advisability of granting 16-year-olds the right to vote because he feels that, although canon law recognizes that they are old enough biologically to enter matrimony, they have not yet attained psychological maturity. He also asserted that the people are obliged to elect their country's authorities and stressed, by citing a Vatican II document, that those who engage in politics must prepare themselves to do so and must try to forsake self-interest and the pursuit of venal gains in their actions.

COSEP PRESIDENT BOLANOS ON ECONOMY, POLITICS

PA022150 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Mar 84

["Direct Line" phone-in program with Dr Enrique Bolanos, president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP; William Griffith, journalist of the AGENCIA DE NOTICIAS NUEVA NICARAGUA; Vicente Baca Lagos, director of the School of Journalism at the National University; and an unidentified moderator -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question indistinct]

[Bolanos] Nicaragua is primarily an agricultural country, but agricultural production has declined considerably. In 1977-78 we were exporting $646 million worth of products, and we were growing. If the same products were being exported today at current prices, perhaps they would be worth $750 million. In addition, according to the growth rate we should have attained, our exports should be totaling at least $900 million to $1 billion. However, we are exporting only $400 million worth of products -- $405 million in 1982 and maybe $420 million in 1983, since all figures are not in yet.

Today you see Nicaraguan missions everywhere in the world, plowing the seven seas, requesting donations, seeking loans, increasing our debt -- yet, we have failed to achieve a breakthrough.

During the first years, when we still had some contacts with the National Directorate and the Government Junta, we discussed these very problems, and even mentioned the possibility of the present economic chaos. We were trying to prevent this situation, but we noticed that ideology came before the economy.

What we Nicaraguans must do is what we have been proposing to the government since 1980: Let's sincerely strive for national unity; let's respect the agreements reached. Here in Nicaragua we are capable of doing this and much more. We can earnestly dedicate ourselves to production, but to do so we must also bring back many of the talented people whom we have lost from Nicaragua.

[Griffith] Bolanos has perhaps discussed the subject that he is most familiar with, the economy, because he is a successful businessman. Truly, the economic topic is what he can best discuss. Perhaps he is a bit amateurish in politics. However, regardless of whether his data are correct, why aren't the causes of this foreign indebtedness discussed? Why not discuss the causes -- which do not pertain solely to national unity -- for lower productivity?

I would also like to ask Bolanos a question. He is a businessman, and he earlier mentioned two companies, (AIMSA) and an airline company. What have your profits been during these years of revolution? Has your productive activity been truly prosperous or are your companies headed for bankruptcy? Also, have these profit margins been declining since before the revolution or not, because you seem to be yearning for the past, for 1978 when we had so much and were growing so much. You sound a bit melancholy, so could we compare your profits?

[Bolanos] I will answer with pleasure. I undoubtedly yearn for the economic development that we should have had after 1979. That was one of the things we sought in order to achieve the people's well-being. The people need goods and services to live. I don't long for a return to 1978 or 1979. However, our standard of living and the purchasing power of the cordoba have declined markedly. I repeat, this does not mean that I long for the past, but we wanted to have what we had then and, better yet, to improve the Nicaraguan people's standard of living.

[Moderator] We reassert William's view that Bolano's manner of speaking suggests to us that he really yearns for many things of the past. He yearns for toilet paper, toothpaste, shoe polish, and a number of things that no doubt a businessman like himself is used to. He probably yearns for the old gasoline prices, and for a number of things that are important. We must admit that our country's current situation has made these things scarce, expensive, or even nonexistent. Viewing the reality of Nicaragua's current situation through Mr Bolanos' eyes probably makes the absence of these products very important, but he fails to see the things that we, the Nicaraguans who participate in this process, enjoy every day. It is very difficult. He even referred in a part of his answer to supervision of the elections, not remembering perhaps that Sandino's struggle, the struggle of our heroes and martyrs, was waged so that the Nicaraguan people could be free and independent, so they would not have to wait to see if either the United States or the OAS are coming over to supervise the elections, as the traditional parties always wanted, the same ones that put the country in the arms of the United States.

The Nicaraguan people have never needed any supervision, because with weapons in hand they won the right to supervise themselves. Their struggle was not 6 months long, as some businessman's struggle was. Their struggle lasted 20 years, during which they fought alone in the mountains, earning every day, every night, and every minute the prestige and the moral authority and capacity to become the vanguard of these people. This is the prestige and the moral capacity that Nicaraguan businessmen now lack and have always lacked because they dedicated themselves to accumulating riches, protected by the National Guard and Somoza's dictatorship. For what was Somoza's dictatorship if not the major guarantee that the Nicaraguan businessmen would line their pockets at the expense of the working people? We did not expect Dr Bolanos to speak differently, because COSEP represents the interests of a minority of millionaire businessmen.

We will now hear from listeners who call in. Go on. Please give your name and ask a complete question.

[Tapia Ramirez] Sure. Good evening, "Direct Line" companeros. This is Mario Tapia Ramirez speaking. My question for Mr Bolanos is: Everyone knows that in the face of the upcoming election you have expressed your political views both here in Nicaragua and abroad. I would like to ask you what political party COSEP favors and, also, what political party you will vote for, the Conservative Party or the Socialist Party? That's all.

[Bolanos] Mario, you ask who COSEP will vote for. COSEP is an organization that comprises many people -- industrialists, professionals, farmers, cattlemen, builders, and merchants. Among them are members of what we might term the upper class, the middle class, and even the lower or humble class. As Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro -- may he rest in peace -- used to say, each person is entitled to live his own life. COSEP, as an organization, does not vote. It does not join parties. Each COSEP member, on an individual basis, is free to vote for whomever he pleases. That more or less answers your first question. As for me you ask for whom I will vote, because I must make my own decision about this. As everyone knows, I am 55 years old, but I have never voted.

When we talk about an electoral process, we are referring to an entire process. As I said earlier in this program, this is the first time that I have stepped in front of a microphone. True, I am no politician, but the political parties have not had the chance to step in front of a microphone either, no matter how often it is said that we have freedom of the press, freedom to speak on this station. Over 20 newscasts have recently been suspended. We have been under censorship since March 1982, and before going to press whatever is to be published is censored. We think that for Nicaragua's sake, and to avoid further bloodshed so that we Nicaraguans can hold a dialogue among ourselves and resolve our problems through an election that is reasonably just and honest and provides equal opportunities, sufficient time is needed.

[Moderator] We will pass the microphone to Companero Vicente Baca Lagos, director of the School of Journalism at the National University.

[Baca Lagos] What can the COSEP offer in a decisive campaign like this one to orient the people? What social, economic, and political development programs would it suggest to solve the problems that you have pointed out?

[Bolanos] We know -- because they have said it and no longer conceal it, and on 21 March Commander Daniel Ortega referred to the Marxist guidelines -- that the Sandinist leaders are Marxist-Leninists. They don't conceal it, they said it openly. You used the word programs. I will expand the term to include ideology. The current electoral process here in Nicaragua represents the struggle between two ideologies. One seeks to turn the people into some amorphous mass that can be moved only from the outside and which is taught to ask: National Directorate, order us! instead of the government saying: People, order us! As for the other type of morality, I will cite Msgr Pablo Antonio Vega, who last night wrote in an article that we Christians have fundamental principles and rules that we can't give up in the face of any negation or expropriation of these rights, which belong to all. This is what the political parties -- for COSEP is not a political party -- can propose and counterpropose. What we have here is the struggle between two moralities.

M-3 REJECTS PRESENT FSLN ELECTORAL OFFER

PA042313 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 27 Feb 84 p 8

[Article by Dr Sergio Prado Arnuero, director of press and propaganda of the Third Path Movement, M-3: "M-3 Movement Rejects the Elections"]

[Text] An electoral process may be the legitimate way to build a political-economic democracy or it may serve as a tactical instrument to promote a truce and the temporary "legitimacy" of an antidemocratic government, subject to strong internal and external pressures.

Truly free elections demand the following minimal conditions: 1) participation of the citizens without political exclusions; 2) national, technical, and impartial control of the process through electoral registers and a cedula-issuance process; 3) institutionalization of an efficient and impartial electoral branch; 4) freedom of the press; 5) existence of all the political rights established in the pertinent OAS and UN legal instruments; and 6) separation of state (financial, propagandistic, military, repressive, and all bureaucratic) structural resources from any political party.

Evidence shows that the FSLN does not offer Nicaraguans any of these conditions, without which none of the foreign "democrats" who support the FSLN (for opportunistic or unclear motives) would dare to participate in civic campaigns in their own countries.

The opposition is severely repressed in Nicaragua only 9 months prior to the suddenly-announced elections. In international politics this is tantamount to a tactical maneuver. An attempt is being made to "legitimize" the FSLN, especially if President Reagan is reelected and in view of the worsening situation due to the deliberate inclusion by the FSLN of the problem (initially Nicaraguan) in the East-West conflict.

Even if the FSLN's control of the opposition were to ease in these already-late circumstances, the state-FSLN identity would be confirmed in the identity of the Armed Forces and the FSLN by terms under which the FSLN would never subject its power to the will of popular political expression. This reality is understandable: A ruling Marxist-Leninist party has never participated properly in democratic elections.

For these reasons, the M-3 considers the elections offered by the FSLN totally unacceptable and reaffirms its belief in the need for a struggle on all fronts, with the coordination of all democrats, as the only path for democratizing and liberating Nicaragua.

Nevertheless, the M-3 expresses the wish that the FSLN will be inspired by realism and patriotism and will, therefore, reassess its stand and begin a truly democratic opening. This opening must be preceded by broad freedom of the press and by effective and accelerated steps to dismantle the state-party identity, which prevents any kind of democratization today.

LA PRENSA WORKERS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST CENSORSHIP

PA031604 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Newsmen from the only independent Nicaraguan newspaper, wearing handkerchiefs over their mouths, staged a demonstration yesterday in front of government offices to protest press censorship. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, one of the two editors of the newspaper LA PRENSA, shouted protests with some 20 other newsmen in front of the Interior Ministry's Directorate of Communications Media building in Managua.

The LA PRENSA newsmen and their editor also set fire to a copy of the draft bill proposing permanent government supervision of the media. This bill is to be analyzed by the State Council this month.

Chamorro said: We oppose any measure that restricts freedom of the press. This freedom cannot be dispensed through a dropper; it cannot be rationed. The LA PRENSA newsmen currently must present their articles daily to the Interior Ministry before they can be published. The drafts are returned to the newsmen after the ministry officials make the corrections that they deem necessary.

The totalitarian regime, which recently announced that it would hold its first elections on 4 November, said that it would lift the censorship laws, but did not set a specific date. Chamorro said: For elections to be held, freedom of the press must exist. Chamorro is also secretary of the opposition Social Democratic Party.

The LA PRENSA newsmen and employees tied black handkerchiefs over their mouths to symbolize the censorship imposed by the regime.

YOUNG SOCIAL CHRISTIANS 'ARBITRARILY' ARRESTED

PA031600 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] The repressive police of the Marxist-Leninist regime in Managua have arbitrarily and violently arrested a group of young people belonging to the Nicaraguan Social Christian Revolutionary Youth who were announcing a party meeting to be held on Sunday, 4 March. To justify the arrest, the corrupt policemen used their usual tactics. The youth were charged with inciting ideological deviation and with being members of counter-revolutionary groups.

In order to arrest these young people, the repressive police staged a publicity show in which they forced the youth to hold up posters involving them in subversive acts. Meanwhile, the FSLN government's pseudo-newsmen had already set up their cameras to take pictures of the youth.

We vigorously protest this and inform the Nicaraguan Permanent Human Rights Commission that Patrol No 202 of the so-called Sandinist Police arrested more than 15 young people, whose whereabouts are currently unknown. Relatives of the missing youth who protested the abusive action received no specific report or information. Much to the contrary, they were met with arrogance by one of the many gorilla chiefs in Granada.

By this action, the FSLN government is revealing its systematic repression and the fact that the elections that have been announced and advertised are a farce.

ORTEGA INTERVIEWED ON U.S., C. A., ELECTIONS

For reportage on an interview with Daniel Ortega, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, published in the MOSCOW NEWS, including his comments on the U.S. policy in regard to the military escalation in Central America and Nicaragua in particular, and on the coming election in the country, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 6 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

NEW MPS CHIEF NAMED -- Brigade Commander Francisco Rivera, alias "Ruben," has been named chief of the National Directorate of the Sandinist People's Militia [MPS]. Meanwhile, 1st Lieutenant Oscar Mojica was named deputy commander of the MPS. [Summary] [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 25 Feb 84 pp 1, 10 PA]

PROMOTIONS TO SECOND LIEUTENANT -- In a ceremony at the David and Rene Tejada Military School, 140 members of the Sandinist People's Army were promoted to second lieutenant. [Summary] [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 27 Feb 84 p 10 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON IRAN-IRAQ

FL060245 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] The Cuban Foreign Ministry has issued a statement regarding the worsening of the conflict which Iran and Iraq have been facing for almost 3 years. The Foreign Ministry statement said that there is a concentration of warships belonging to imperialist powers near the Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz. It said that these ships are showing a threatening attitude with the intention of preventing the closing of this important route for the daily movement of petroleum used by Western countries.

The Cuban Foreign Ministry views with deep concern the development of these incidents, which could be a prelude to another imperialist adventure threatening the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of the region.

R. CASTRO CONGRATULATES COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS

FL051308 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and FAR minister, has sent communications workers a message in which he praised their efforts to improve service. The message was read at the main ceremony commemorating Communications Workers Day in Granma. Guillermo Garcia, member of the Politburo and minister of transportation, and Pedro Guelmes, minister of communications and member of the Party Central Committee, presided over the ceremony.

During the ceremony Granma, Guantanamo, and Havana Provinces received certificates of recognition for first, second, and third place, respectively, in the 1983 trade union emulation. Havana City Province also received a special certificate.

On the preceding day, Guillermo Garcia presided over an awards ceremony at which the Lazaro Pena Order, second degree, was presented to the Bayamo, Granma, truck station.

CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

FL060230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou held a news conference this morning at the end of his first official visit to Cuba:

[Begin Iakovou recording in English with passage by passage translation into Spanish] I am happy to be able to say today that there is a very large measure of [word indistinct] and understanding on many international problems and this solidarity naturally extends to the support for the people of Cyprus from the Government and people of Cuba. [end recording]

During his stay the Cypriot foreign minister held official talks with his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca, who visited Cyprus in 1981. On this occasion, the two foreign ministers signed several bilateral agreements on diplomatic, cultural, and tourist matters, among others. The Cypriot minister departed from Jose Marti International Airport this afternoon.

Ends Talks, Leaves for Athens

NC060723 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 0430 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Iakovou is expected in Athens from Havana today. Iakovou has concluded a 4-day official visit to Havana where he held a news conference yesterday. Representatives of the local press and the Cuban media, as well as foreign correspondents, attended the news conference.

After expressing satisfaction with the cordial and friendly atmosphere that prevailed during his talks with his Cuban counterpart, Malmierca, Iakovou said that it was again noted that the two countries' positions regarding various international problems are either identical or very close. The foreign minister stressed that a large part of his talks with his Cuban counterpart was devoted to an in-depth discussion of the Cyprus issue. He expressed satisfaction with the reaffirmation of full Cuban support for the Cypriot people's struggle.

Iakovou also said that the Cyprus issue is not just a local issue in the Mediterranean, but an issue which should involve and be of special concern to all small countries. During the news conference, the foreign minister gave an in-depth analysis of the latest Cyprus developments.

In Havana, Iakovou also met with his Czechoslovak counterpart, Chnoupek, who is on a private visit to Cuba. The two ministers discussed among other things matters concerning the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe being held in Stockholm. During the meeting the Czechoslovak foreign minister briefed Iakovou on the latest Czechoslovak activities in the diplomatic field in connection with the Cyprus issue.

CZECH INDUSTRY MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

FL052035 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Cuban Light Industry Minister Manuel Millares received Miroslav Kapoun, industry minister of the Czech Socialist Republic, at the Cuban Light Industry Ministry [MINIL] in Havana today. Millares and MINIL leadership officials welcomed Kapoun to begin talks between the Cuban and Czech groups. The two ministers stressed the importance of relations between the two Republics and the interest in these talks bringing them even closer.

The Cuban and Czech ministers' discussions will include the exchange of leather products, shoes, and articles from the textile industry.

Kapoun arrived in Cuba early yesterday and will visit the (?William Bantory) Shoe Factory this afternoon.

COMMITTEES OF SOLIDARITY WITH CHILE END MEETING

FL060300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] The seventh annual meeting of the Americas' Secretariat for Solidarity with the Chilean People [Secretaria America para la Solidaridad con el Pueblo Chileno] has ended in Havana with a call to increase support for the upcoming social protest day and future nationwide strike in Chile. Delegates of committees of solidarity with Chile of 14 countries of this continent attended the meeting where they explained the activities they carry out in their countries of residence. In addition they drafted a work plan of support for the people's struggle against Pinochet.

The seventh annual meeting of this secretariat was held a few days before another national protest day, planned for 27 March in Chile, will resume the Chileans' confrontation with the military dictatorship. The delegates to the meeting reported an increase in repression in Chile and expressed solidarity with Manuel Almeyda, president of the combative People's Democratic Movement, who was imprisoned several weeks ago. The meeting called for peace in Central America and issued important protest statements on the undeclared war that U.S. imperialism is waging against the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua.

MEETINGS ON ENERGY SITUATION TO BEGIN IN APRIL

FL060155 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Meetings to analyze the energy situation and take steps to conserve and use this source efficiently will be held at the country's work centers from 1-10 April. The meetings are part of the process to organize the First National Forum for Energy Conservation because they will become the source of initiatives, ideas, and suggestions to detect those who use too much energy. In addition they will help increase the workers' awareness to conserve energy.

This was stated in a seminar held today and attended by Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions]; and Joel Domenech, member of the party's Central Committee and chairman of the National Energy Commission. Veiga and Domenech said that they are optimistic about the forum because of the experience that it will provide to increase energy conservation, a task which shows that much more can still be done. They stressed that the event will also permit the full-scale participation of technicians, engineers, workers, and especially innovators, efficiency experts, and members of the BTJ [Youth Technical Brigades] who will take important steps to make their ideas a success.

SHIPS BEGIN SAILING LENINGRAD-HAVANA ROUTE

FL060213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] The Cuban ship, "Julio Antonio Mella," has arrived at the Leningrad port to begin the participation of Cuban ships in the Leningrad-Havana transoceanic route which has been covered solely by Soviet ships until now. From now on this route will be covered by both countries, after 25 years of having been under the coverage of Soviet sailors, who have continuously transported merchandise as a result of the cooperation between the two nations.

The joint maritime transportation is stipulated in an agreement on routes between the Soviet Union and Cuba signed in Leningrad by leaders of the Soviet Maritime Fleet Ministry and the Cuban Transportation Ministry. According to the document, the Cuban vessels will make four trips in 6 months, arriving at West European ports via the Soviet Union. [as heard]

COSTA RICA MAINTAINS RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

PA050125 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has rejected demands by rightist sectors that Costa Rica break diplomatic relations with Nicaragua following the 20 February border incident. Gutierrez said that breaking off diplomatic relations would increase tension in the area and hinder efforts being made by the Contadora Group, the only alternative for peace in Central America.

COSTA RICA TO BUY WEAPONS FOR CIVIL, RURAL GUARDS

PA050436 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Costa Rica is negotiating to purchase a shipment of weapons for the country's Civil and Rural Guards in order to step up vigilance on the northern border, according to a Costa Rican public security official. Francisco Tacsan, a senior public security official, has said that Costa Rica is not going to attack anyone; the weapons are to guarantee greater security in that area.

Incidents have taken place in the northern part of Costa Rica as a result of the presence of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups. Rightist sectors have attempted to exploit those incidents for the purpose of promoting conflicts with Sandinist authorities.

'OUR AMERICA' COMMENTS ON SALVADORAN ISSUES

Reagan Determined To Send Funds

PA051355 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Mar 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan's government is determined to urgently send new funds to support the Salvadoran regime. It is pressuring Congress on this and has even announced that if the situation in El Salvador worsens it will immediately send $60 million in aid to the Salvadoran military without taking the congressional decision into account.

Last week the congressional Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs rejected Reagan's request to provide an additional $178 million in military aid to the Salvadoran regime this year. The subcommittee imposed a number of conditions, including prohibiting U.S. troops from participating in joint maneuvers with Honduran or Guatemalan forces in those countries. It also formulated new criticism of the links between the death squads and the Salvadoran Army and security forces. These amendments were approved without great opposition because the Republican members of the subcommittee decided to abandon the debates in the subcommittee, where they are a minority, and to wage the decisive battle in the House of Representatives' Foreign Relations Committee, which has to vote on the bill.

In any case, the congressional subcommittee's rejection of additional U.S. aid to the Salvadoran regime shows the so-called Kissinger commission's failure in its attempts to unite Congress behind Ronald Reagan's policy on Central America.

Nevertheless, the U.S. Government is increasing its pressure so that supplementary aid to the Salvadoran regime will not be delayed. William Schneider, under secretary of state for security assistance, has warned that if the situation in El Salvador worsens Washington will immediately send $60 million to the Salvadoran military without congressional approval.

Some U.S. political circles believe that the Reagan government's haste in obtaining approval of the supplementary aid to El Salvador is due to the destination of a large part of the loans. Some sources state that some of those millions will be conveniently used to ensure that Christian Democratic candidate Jose Napoleon Duarte will be the winner in the 25 March electoral farce. Although some officials state that the White House will be neutral in the elections, it is evident that Washington prefers Duarte to Roberto D'Aubuisson, who is equally loyal to the White House but more discredited than the Christian Democratic candidate.

In order to pressure Congress, the State Department has announced that it is possible that the Salvadoran Army will be in great difficulties at the time of the electoral process. The Salvadoran regime's Armed Forces are running out of ammunition, helicopter parts, trucks, rifles, mortars, and artillery shells, and this is of great concern to us, a State Department official who asked to remain unidentified has said.

Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, has also called for speedy approval of the supplementary funds for El Salvador. In her statement Jeane Kirkpatrick confessed that the reason for U.S. aid to El Salvador, especially that of a military nature, is not to help the Salvadorans but, she said, to help ourselves.

All of this shows the interventionist nature of President Reagan's policy, the failure of that policy and of the Salvadoran regime, and the spurious character of the 25 March elections in that Central American country.

Elections Viewed

PA050411 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Mar 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Sunk in the deepest sea of contradictions and in a most serious socioeconomic crisis, the Salvadoran oligarchy and the Yankee imperialists are seeking to carry out the 25 March electoral maneuver in that country.

For more than 50 years the popular sectors of El Salvador have sought, by means of an election, the installment of a democratic government consonant with its interests. Except for the 1930 elections, described by some observers as the only truly free elections, all others have been the most gross manifestations of fraud, repression, and the imposition of a voracious and exploiting minority on the will of the people, which was always mocked.

Until 1977 the Salvadoran people tried to achieve their aspirations for freedom through elections. Since then the popular masses of El Salvador have understood that the time has come to organize armed struggle as the means to achieve power. In 4 years of revolutionary popular warfare the people of El Salvador have inflicted strategic political and military blows on the regime, blows with which it will open the path for a government of ample participation, consonant with the aspirations of the peasants and workers.

In the current political, social, and military situation of the country, the announced general elections are nothing more than a maneuver of the dominating classes, their puppet army, their political parties, and U.S. imperialism to try to save their system of domination, which is practically bankrupt.

The FMLN-FDR's stance on the elections is emphatic and strong. The elections are only a means by which reactionary politicians and traitors will distribute power among themselves. The U.S. Government has sponsored the new electoral farce protected by a Constitution that was drafted behind the people's backs; a Constitution that blocks the path to the social, economic, and political changes that the Salvadoran people need for their economic and social development. Washington intends with those elections to have some of the most reactionary politicians elected to office. It is said that the United States is supporting Jose Napoleon Duarte, a Christian Democrat, so that he will request U.S. Marine intervention once the military situation becomes unbearable for the regime. Duarte has agreed to do this. He said recently in the United States that he supports Reagan's plans.

The other five presidential candidates more or less follow the same line Duarte does: Roberto D'Aubuisson, murderer of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero and top leader of the death squads; Francisco Jose Querrero, an instrument of the bourgeoisie and lifetime member of the dictatorship; Colonel Francisco Quinonez, prominent member of the oligarchy and instigator of the Army's massacres in rural areas; and Rene Fortin Magana, a politician with no principles or integrity and an accomplice of the official genocidal policy.

Like Duarte, all the presidential candidates are wasted, corrupt figureheads well-versed in the practices of repression, justifying massacres, and serving the Yankee government. All of them have been stained by the blood of genocide. These six men are also declared enemies of a political solution, dialogue, and negotiations.

Therefore, the 25 March elections have a double edge: blocking a political solution to the crisis and legalizing a government that will support an invasion of El Salvador by U.S. Marines and other armies. The FMLN and the FDR are right in not recognizing the validity of the recently proclaimed Constitution or the electoral farce, much less a government that would come from it.

SALVADORAN PRESIDENT DENIES OFFICER'S CHARGES

PA051222 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana, who is visiting the State of Texas, has denied an article published by THE NEW YORK TIMES in which a former Salvadoran Army officer accuses former Major Roberto D'Aubuisson and other high-ranking officers of leading the death squads in El Salvador.

The former Salvadoran Army officer, who did not wish to be identified, implicated Colonel Nicolas Carranza, chief of the treasury police; General Jose Guillermo Garcia, former defense minister; General Eugenio Vides Casanova, Salvadoran defense minister; and other high-ranking officers in his charges.

Alvaro Magana, who has been visiting Texas since Friday, said that there is no proof of these charges. However, the death squads have murdered more than 40,000 persons in El Salvador since 1978.

Despite the specific charges that prove D'Aubuisson's participation in several murders, including the murders of Archibishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero and other opposition leaders, Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, defended the former military man and said that there is no proof of the charges against him.

FORMER MILITARY JUDGE KILLED IN EL SALVADOR

FL021455 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1235 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] According to dispatches from international news agencies in San Salvador, unidentified men have killed Colonel Jose Alberto Montenegro Vasquez, former coordinator of the Salvadoran Army's military judges. The remains of Montenegro Vasquez, who had retired from the Salvadoran Armed Forces, were found in Jardines de Mompegon, Mejicanos canton, in northern San Salvador.

In a brief communique, the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee announced the death of the former ranking officer without giving any details. Montenegro Vasquez, who was 51 years old and had also been a court-martial judge, was kidnapped and his body, showing several bullet wounds, was found later.

STRIKE IN EL SALVADOR CONTINUES DESPITE THREATS

PA031623 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Reports indicate that some 1,500 employees of the Institute of Supply Regulations have resumed the strike that they called on 21 February because their negotiations with management have failed. Some 10,000 other state employees are also on strike to demand higher salaries. Extreme rightist organizations and Army sectors have threatened the strikers with reprisals, accusing them of engaging in activities to destabilize and to disrupt the electoral process.

The Salvadoran Anti-Communist Command, a paramilitary band, has threatened to murder any journalist who cooperates with the guerrillas.

Meanwhile, the Central Electoral Council has authorized the military to vote in the 25 March presidential elections, a measure that contradicts the proclaimed apolitical status of the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

Two More Strikes Announced

FL052109 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Two strikes at important institutions, which workers have been in the process of organizing for more than 2 weeks, will affect the Salvadoran regime if the workers' just demands are not met.

Other labor conflicts are under way at the Supply Regulation Institute and at private enterprises such as Hilaturas de Centro America and Talleres Sarti, which are engaged in textile production and the manufacture of iron products, respectively.

RECENT SALVADORAN GUERRILLA ACTIVITY REPORTED

PA031828 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Salvadoran guerrillas have destroyed several high tension towers belonging to the San Antonio Abad substation in San Salvador, interrupting the supply of electricity to the capital and surrounding areas. The guerrillas also destroyed power pylons between San Salvador and the departmental capital of Chalatenango.

Meanwhile, the Army has announced a new counterinsurgency operation on Guazapa Hill, where the guerrillas have maintained invulnerable positions for the past 2 years. Fighting between the Army and the Salvadoran revolutionaries also took place in several cantons in the San Pedro Perulapan area in Cuscatlan Department.

Army Casualties, Losses

FL031705 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] The Salvadoran Army has sustained 15 casualties, and lost a large quantity of weapons and ammunition in a clash with guerrillas at Las Guaras Bridge, only dozens of kilometers from San Salvador. Nine corporals and one (?lieutenant) were killed near the bridge on the road to Suchitoto, Cuscatlan Department, approximately 50 km from San Salvador. According to guerrilla sources, in this same operation, FMLN rebels have seized many weapons, including artillery pieces such as one 90-mm cannon, one mortar, seven rifles, and ammunition. The Armed Forces Press Committee admitted the number of casualties sustained during the rebel attack on a military post at Las Guaras Bridge.

Las Guaras Bridge Attacked

PA032330 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Guerrilla detachments have attacked Las Guaras Bridge and other government positions near San Salvador simultaneously, halting traffic to Suchitoto for several hours.

Official sources have admitted that the bodies of 10 dead soldiers had arrived in San Salvador, while clashes were reported in the Tonacatepeque region, from where explosions and the sound of automatic weapons could be heard.

Other reports noted that nearly the entire city of San Salvador was without electricity as a result of the dynamiting of several primary high tension towers 15 km from the city.

The Committee of Relatives For Freedom of Political Prisoners and Missing People of El Salvador [Comite de Familiares Pro Libertad de Presos y Desaparecidos Polticos de El Salvador] has reported that since Monday, 20 women have joined 100 prisoners who have been on a hunger strike for 13 days at the Ilopango Prison, demanding better conditions in the prison and an end to abuses. The hunger strike -- which will last indefinitely and will spread progressively -- was initiated on 20 February by 50 of the 435 political prisoners at the Mariona Prison.

Salvadoran Labor Minister Julio Alfredo Samayoa threatened on Friday to intervene militarily at the companies where workers are on strike. Some 14,000 government employees in San Salvador have been on strike since last week for wage increases and other demands which Samayoa termed excessive.

According to a NOTISAL dispatch, five workers of the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers -- one of the institutions whose workers are on strike -- were arrested on Friday by Salvadoran Army troops, charged with cutting off the water supply in parts of the country. Labor spokesmen said that these accusations are part of a campaign unleashed by government authorities against the labor movement.

Venceremos Cited

PA050206 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Radio Venceremos, the Salvadoran rebel radio station, has reported that a battalion of the 3d Infantry Brigade stationed in the town of Carolina in San Miguel Department sustained at least 3 dead and 10 injured in a skirmish with FMLN guerrillas. The clandestine radio station added that the insurgents also confiscated two M-16 rifles and a military radio.

The report emphasized that the military, taken by surprise, began to attack one another and then fled in disarray to Ciudad Barrios, abandoning their dead and their equipment.

Another Radio Venceremos report adds that FMLN units are besieging several government positions in the cities of Suchitoto and Penas Coloradas in Cuscatlan.

It was also reported that another guerrilla group attacked the positions of a military company in Cojutepeque, recovering two 60-mm mortars, a 90-mm cannon, an M-60 machine gun, and seven rifles.

Several high-tension towers 15 km from San Salvador have been dynamited. As a result the Salvadoran capital was left almost entirely without electricity.

Electrical Towers Bombed

FL051932 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Six bombs exploded in the Salvadoran capital and left large areas of the city without electric power. Information from the Central American country indicates that guerrilla commandos placed explosive devices on several electrical towers, some of which were knocked down. The attack on the power lines, which took place last night, was the second one to occur over the weekend.

GUATEMALAN GUERRILLAS ATTACK CONVOY, WOUND 2

PA041257 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Guatemalan guerrillas inflicted two casualties on government troops when an Army convoy was attacked in the southeastern Department of Santa Rosa. A military report specified that one soldier was wounded, along with a civilian. The action took place in the village of Rio Frio, in Santa Rosa Department.

Other reports note that five corpses bearing signs of torture were discovered in Guatemala City in the past 72 hours. In addition, the Guatemalan police admitted that 172 people were arrested between 25-27 February because they seemed suspicious or because they didn't have their documents, according to reports.

NICARAGUA'S BORGE CITED IN TRIBUTE TO SANDINIST

PA050213 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] The best tribute that we can pay to Colonel Jose Santos Lopez is the very revolution for which he lived and struggled every day of his life, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge said in Managua at the mass rally organized to receive the mortal remains of Santos Lopez, a member of the Army for the Defense of National Sovereignty [General Augusto Sandino's army] and a founding member of the FSLN.

In the speech that he made in honor of Santos Lopez, who died in Havana in 1965, Commander Tomas Borge added that the United States has ordered its mercenaries to begin a new escalation of terrorism against Nicaragua in the next few weeks. After stating that the worst action that the U.S. Government has taken has been that of mining the Nicaraguan ports, thereby endangering international navigation, Tomas Borge reaffirmed that those acts of aggression will increase enthusiasm for the Sandinist revolution and cause international solidarity with Nicaragua to be redoubled.

The Nicaraguan interior minister rejected the attempt to have the upcoming elections supervised. The only supervisor we accept is the Nicaraguan people, he said emphatically.

NICARAGUA PROTESTS NEW ATTACKS FROM HONDURAS

PA052256 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Nicaragua has denounced the open cooperation of the Honduran Army with the counterrevolutionary forces and has warned of the serious consequences that could arise should these acts of aggression continue. In a strong protest note sent by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry to the Honduran Foreign Secretariat, Nicaragua states that if the Tegucigalpa Government does not act in accordance with its international obligations, an incident of serious proportions could arise.

The protest note says that since 1 March Somozist mercenaries have been attacking several border towns in northern Zelaya with mortar fire. The attacks are carried out from Honduran territory. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry states that the Honduran Army is cooperating in these attacks and adds that some 50 Honduran soldiers had harassed a Nicaraguan surveillance post northwest of Somotillo, Chinandega Department. The note also adds that on Saturday a helicopter from Honduras fired rockets on a ferry in the Nicaraguan port of Potosi, in the Gulf of Fonseca. The attack was repelled with anti-aircraft fire, and the helicopter withdrew to Honduras.

1,500 NICARAGUANS IN TEACHER TRAINING COURSE

FL032025 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Within a few months more than 1,500 Nicaraguans who are undergoing training will become primary school teachers. The students, whose ages range between 16 and 20, responded to a call issued by Sandinist officials to take an intensive course being taught in several teachers' schools located in various parts of our country.

According to the curriculum for their training as primary school teachers, the Nicaraguan youths will complete the course, which began 12 days ago in June. The course is aimed at giving them a general education, from a methodological point of view, which will enable them to begin work in Nicaraguan schools as members of the so-called Sandino's 50th Anniversary Educational Brigade.

BOMB DAMAGES U.S. EMBASSY BUILDING IN BOLIVIA

PA051235 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] A bomb made of dynamite was hurled from a passing vehicle at the U.S. Embassy in La Paz, Bolivia, damaging the building. It has been reported that the explosion destroyed the back door of the residence of U.S. Ambassador to Bolivia Edwin Corr, who is currently in Washington.

16 CHILEANS ACCUSED OF PROMOTING TO SUBVERSION

PA050439 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] The Chilean military regime has filed new charges against 16 people who have been under arrest in Punta Arenas since last week, when they participated in demonstrations against a visit by General Augusto Pinochet. Humberto Neumann, a lawyer attached to the Chilean Interior Ministry, accused those arrested of inciting to subversion and to the overthrow of the regime, and called for the so-called State Interior Security Law to be applied to them.

Those arrested include (Jose Ruiz Villorio), president of the oil workers union, and a leader of the National Workers Command. That organization is on a state of alert and has announced that it may advance the national strike scheduled for 27 March if (Ruiz Villorio) and his companions are not released.

In Santiago, Chile, it has been announced that a request for the release on bail of Manuel Almeyda, an opposition leader who has been under arrest since 15 February, was denied. Almeyda, president of the Democratic Popular Movement, is accused of inciting a general strike and of promoting subversion and attempting to overthrow Pinochet.

PROTESTS, STRIKES, ATTACKS IN PERU REPORTED

No State of Emergency

PA031635 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] The Peruvian Government has announced that it does not intend to impose a state of emergency to deal with the peasants' strike and Lima student demonstrations produced by public transportation fare increases and a recently approved university law. Following a weekly cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Fernando Schwalb said that the government will deal with these protest actions as disturbances of the public order, but that constitutional guarantees will not be suspended.

The peasants' strike, which is to last 72 hours, is in protest of government programs that contradict the agrarian reform law that has been in effect in Peru since 1969.

A fuel price hike took effect in Peru on Thursday. The media suggest that it will produce higher transportation fares, and will therefore result in further protests.

Rebellion in Lima Prison

PA032213 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] A group of common criminals have stirred up a rebellion at Lima's Judicial Prison and taken Republican Guard Lieutenant Erasmo Quiste and one of the prison's civil employees hostage. The inmates have threatened to kill the hostages if they are not freed. Republican Guards have surrounded the prison and said that they have been instructed to fire at the rebels.

Other reports from Lima note that Huancayo's popular organizations promoted a 24-hour general strike in this city, protesting the lack of government attention to their problems. This protest is in addition to the 72-hour strike declared by peasants in several Peruvian departments and the electricity workers' work stoppage, which began a month ago.

Electrical Workers End Strike

PA050433 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Excerpt] The 12,000 electrical workers in Peru who have been on strike for the past 26 days have achieved their goals and suspended the strike. Over 300 of them had been on a hunger strike.

A document signed at the Peruvian Labor Ministry provided for the reinstatement of 26 labor leaders who had been dismissed by ElectroPeru [Peruvian State Electric Power Enterprise] and a study of automatic wage increases on the basis of collective contracts.

Workers Confederation To Strike

PA052248 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] The General Confederation of Workers of Peru has agreed to hold a national strike on 22 March to protest the economic policy of President Fernando Belaunde Terry's government. The confederation has described this policy as antinational, starvation, and repressive. The decision was adopted during an assembly attended by representatives of 27 regional federations, 35 labor unions, and 125 members of the confederation.

Other reports indicate that an armed group has attacked a forest ranger post in (Panpagadera) in the Andean region of Ayacucho, killing two agents and wounding six others. The attackers stole weapons, plans, and various documents.

In the city of Ayacucho it has been learned that the (Bustios) family disappeared on Friday night, that four teachers were arrested, and that the body of a young man was found in a creek only 500 meters from the main plaza. In Lima two women, armed with revolvers and explosives, attacked a guard at an archeological area and stole his weapon.

Ayacucho Airport Attacked

PA032054 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Unidentified people have exploded dynamite charges in the transportation offices at the Ayacucho airport. Meanwhile, some peasants have told newsmen that several people were secretly buried in common graves in Cangallo Province last year. The graves were accidentally discovered, and the bodies in them showed signs of torture.

Troops Allegedly Kill Peasants

PA021736 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] The Peasants Confederation of Peru has reported that troops belonging to Motorized Infantry Battalion No 54, acting in a cowardly fashion, killed 10 peasants in the town of Palermo in January. According to reports from Lima, many labor unions are requesting salary increases and threatening to stage large-scale strikes if their demands are not met.

Army Casualties in Ayacucho

PA031827 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] A Peruvian Army sergeant and two privates were killed when the vehicle in which they were traveling was attacked with gunfire in the city of Ayacucho. The attack took place a few hours after a similar action in which a Navy officer was killed and another injured. No information has been released on the identity of the attackers.

It has also been reported that since today marks the second anniversary of the attack on the Ayacucho Prison, military and police forces have redoubled guards and patrols throughout the region. The attack on the prison and the subsequent release of 200 prisoners was carried out by a group of armed Shining Path members.

500 Arrested in Ayacucho Raid

PA050129 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Combined forces of the Peruvian Army and police have arrested some 500 persons, mostly youths, in a gigantic raid in Ayacucho. It has also been learned that two more bodies have been found in this south Andean city of Peru. One of these bodies has not been identified; the other was identified as businessman Genaro Lopez, who was arrested by military forces on 28 February.

Peruvian peasants are carrying out a 72-hour national strike to protest two government programs that, according to peasant leaders, are aimed at eliminating the agrarian reform implemented in 1969 by General Juan Velasco Alvarado's government. Meanwhile, Public Registry employees, construction workers, and Justice Ministry employees are continuing their strike. They are demanding economic and social benefits.

PCD VIEWS PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH ARMED FORCES

FL021800 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 25 Feb 84 p 6 C

[From the "Political Activity" column by Saul Pimentel]

[Text] The Dominican Communist Party (PCD) yesterday said that the meeting that President Salvador Jorge Blanco held with top officers of the Armed Forces and the National Police and the 2-day trip that [U.S.] Ambassador Robert Anderson made to Washington "are significant and revealing coincidences." In a statement issued by the PCD Political Committee, this leftist group noted that these two actions occurred "right after we disclosed our charge concerning the U.S. decision to install a military base in our country."

After noting that neither the meeting nor the trip had been announced in advance, the PCD said that these two events "show a certain nervousness on the part of the Dominican and U.S. Governments." "It is evident that the Dominican regime and the Yankee embassy are behaving in a contradictory manner: While one denies the veracity of our charge, the other shows signs of nervousness and without intending to do so demonstrates that the report we gave to the country concerns a project that is antinational and unpopular and questions its secret dealings," the PCD said.

PRSC LEADER BLAMES PRD GOVERNMENT FOR CRISIS

FL031635 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] (Pedro Peralta Perez), vice president of the Christian Social Revolutionary Party [PRSC], has blamed the PRD [Dominican Revolutionary Party] administration for the country's economic crisis.

According to (Peralta Perez), the PRD, with its constant inability and clumsiness in handling the state's affairs, is responsible for a big drop in the worker's real salary.

The PRSC leader said that if the country's economic crisis is not solved, there will be social conflicts of unpredictable consequences. He said that the PRSC favors a salary adjustment proportionate to increases in the cost of living. He added that the government must guarantee that an increase in the price of staples will not follow a general wage increase.

(Peralta Perez) said that the government, the businessmen, and the workers must reach an agreement to solve the country's economic problems. [passage indistinct] He said that the country should not fall into a vicious circle.

The PRSC leader said that the government must make sure that the businessmen [words indistinct] to keep their profits.

BRIEFS

NEW SECRETARY OF FINANCE -- Jose Santos Taveras has been named new finance secretary. [Summary] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 24 Feb 84 p 1 CFL]

CAIC OFFICIAL TO VISIT GUYANA, VIEW TRADE ISSUES

FL051635 Bridgetown CANA in English 1837 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, March 3 (CANA) -- The Barbados-based Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC), umbrella organisation of regional private sector organisations, is sending a top official to Guyana to discuss the problems affecting intraregional trade, the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GCCI) said. The GCCI is an affiliate of the CAIC.

The official, Raymon Marks, is coming to Guyana to assess the problems affecting Caribbean Community trade and come up with solutions that would be mutually accepted, a GCCI official said. The major problem to be tackled will be payment arrangements, in view of Guyana's chronic foreign exchange shortage.

Marks will hold talks with private sector representatives, Governor of the Central Bank of Guyana Pat Matthews, and officials of the Ministry of Trade.

BARBADOS

TULL VIEWS RELATIONS WITH CARICOM PARTNERS

FL052119 Bridgetown CANA in English 2019 GMT 5 Mar 84

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, March 5 (CANA) -- Barbados, pledging its commitment to having good relations with its Caribbean neighbours, said today it felt differences among regional countries over last October's U.S.-led invasion of Grenada were "transient". "History has demonstrated that the countries of the Caribbean cannot exist in isolation," Foreign Minister Louis Tull said. "The pressures of external developments will continue to direct our individual countries into closer contact with each other."

Tull, addressing the opening of a five-day conference of the heads of Barbados diplomatic missions, said Bridgetown views its relations with its partners in the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom) as being of "the utmost importance."

Barbados and six other Caricom nations that participated in the Grenada operation were roundly criticised by Guyana, which condemned the action. Caricom members Trinidad and Tobago, Belize, and the Bahamas also opposed the intervention. The conference will review the failures and achievements of Barbados foreign policy. It is the first collective meeting of senior Barbados diplomats since 1979. Tull said "significant changes" had taken place in the world at large and in the Caribbean since the 1979 meeting. Barbados foreign policy objectives had not changed "in a great degree" since 1976 when the Barbados Labour Party (BLP) came to power, he added, while rapid changes were taking place around the world. "New concepts of national interest are emerging and while on the one hand there's increasing recognition of the inter-dependence of states, there's also a revived interest in the concept of nationalism," he said.

Tull said last October's political crisis in Grenada, in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was murdered in a bloody military coup, had brought an end to the region's traditional perception as being an area removed from war and turbulence. "...The Caribbean is a different place now in the post Grenada era," he said. It was the slaying of Bishop and half his cabinet in the Army take-over that climaxed a feud between moderates and radical leftists in the government that triggered the invasion.

NEWSPAPER WARNS AGAINST HOSTING OFFSHORE SCHOOLS

FL052051 Bridgetown CANA in English 1731 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, March 5 (CANA) -- CARIBBEAN CONTACT, the region church monthly newspaper, has warned that territories playing host to offshore medical schools could become hostage to such institutions.

In an editorial comment in the March edition, CONTACT said the fact is that far from "rescuing" their host territories with economic benefits, it is the hosts that have rescued these institutions, among other things through guaranteed practice locally for their graduates. The paper added: "In the final outcome, however, hosts could well become hostage to these institutions if we do not take care."

CONTACT, published by the Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC), made its comments amid a raging controversy over a Barbados Government agreement to negotiate the permanent location here of the Grenada-based St George's University School of Medicine. The paper said that the debate on these off-shore teaching factories (which have been allowed to operate in the region with almost no regional government or academic supervision) was taking place at a time when there has been a deliberate move to exercise much more direct control over the region's own highly respected and well-established University of the West Indies (UWI) by governments in the campus territories. "Is it not contradictory to seek greater direct governmental control over domestic institutions such as the UWI that have been run by Caribbean nations of the highest integrity to the envy of similar institutions even in the developed world, while at the same time governments adopt a veritable laissez-faire attitude towards these fly-by-night operations of clearly mercenary motivation?" CONTACT asked.

The paper said it may be argued that the UWI is run on the financial input from regional governments and that each should exercise control proportional to its dollar input, while the off-shore school pays for its independence in hard cash. "But it is to be hoped that Caribbean governments will not be guided into betrayal of the interests of the region's peoples and the long, hard effort of UWI is to build their own medical school by the 30 pieces of silver brought in by on-shore location of these expatriate institutions," CONTACT said.

GRENADA

BRATHWAITE ON TERMS, CONDITIONS FOR INVESTORS

FL052100 Bridgetown CANA in English 2041 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, March 5 (CANA) -- Head of Grenada's interim government Nicholas Brathwaite has said here that potential investors would not be allowed to lay down their own terms and conditions.

Brathwaite told reporters over the weekend that the caretaker administration, which was appointed after last October's U.S.-led invasion, "is not going to allow people just because we want new hotels to come here and lay down their conditions. We are going to lay down the rules." He added that the government was reviewing the country's investment code, which currently gives a prominent role for the state sector. The code was drawn up by the leftwing People's Revolutionary Government, deposed in October's bloody military coup that triggered the invasion. The government, he said, intends to outline what would be the limits of the private sector in the soon to be published revised investment code. "We (?are not going) to allow them (investors) to dictate to us, regardless of where these investors come from," Brathwaite declared.

He said last December that the interim government, which is to take the country to elections planned for later this year, favors a much greater role for the private sector in the island's economic development.

JAMAICA

MANLEY URGES SEARCH FOR NEW BAUXITE MARKETS

FL022340 Bridgetown CANA in English 2255 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, March 2 (CANA) -- Former Jamaica Prime Minister Michael Manley has urged the government here to begin an immediate search for new bauxite markets in the face of a planned mid-year pullout by Reynolds Metal from a local mining operation it owned with Jamaica.

Jamaica has 51 per cent share in Reynolds Jamaica Mines, but the American transnational managed the operation and took all its output.

This week, after 40 years of operation here, Reynolds announced that it was pulling out because it was able to get bauxite cheaper elsewhere. Prime Minister Edward Seaga said the government had been told of the plan only a few days before the announcement.

Reynolds operations here have a capacity of over two million tonnes of ore per year, but production this year was expected to have been about 1.5 million tonnes.

Manley, speaking at his party's monthly "Peoples Forum," said that the Seaga administration should "mobilise a major international effort immediately to search for new markets and new ways" to keep the operation going. Added Manley: "They should explore new partnerships, and we suggest that if it is part of a feasible plan to keep the operations going effectively...in production, revenue, and worker security and opportunity... they do not allow any ideological consideration to stand in the way of what the total ownership of the company might be like in the future."

Manley said he found it hard to believe that the government did not anticipate Reynolds' intention to withdraw, despite the quarrel last year between the government and the company over the awarding of contracts for a bauxite stockpile sale to the United States. He reminded that Reynolds had laid off 100 workers in April, and the present mining and energy minister, Hugh Hart, had accused the company of "spite and blackmail" because it had not received the contract to supply all the U.S.-bound ore.

If it was true that Reynolds had not consulted with the government about the pull-out decision, Manley said: "We absolutely disagree and disapprove with that form of conduct."

Jamaica's bauxite production, suffering from the world recession that cut demand for aluminum, fell from 12 million tonnes in 1980 to 7.3 million tonnes last year.

Seaga has said that the Reynolds pullout would adversely affect the fiscal budget 64 million U.S. dollars as well as delay negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a stand-by credit facility.

Move To Retain Assets

FL051627 Bridgetown CANA in English 1858 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, March 3 (CANA) -- Jamaica has moved to prevent the assets it owns with Reynolds Metals from leaving the island in light of the decision by the American transnational to end bauxite mining operations here by mid-year. "...I have given instructions to ensure that none of those partnership assets leave the shores of this island," the minister of mining and energy, Hugh Hart, said in the Senate yesterday.

Jamaica acquired 51 per cent of Reynolds Jamaica Mines Limited in 1980, but the American parent company remained in control, being managers of the operations and providing the secured market.

Reynolds announced this week that it was leaving Jamaica after a 40-year stint; it cited a decline in demand for bauxite and a cheaper source for the ore.

Hart said that he expected discussions will begin shortly on the partnership assets. The mining minister said that the government had begun discussions on four separate proposals to keep the operations going despite the Reynolds decision. He declined to (?outline) them.

However, Prime Minister Edward Seaga disclosed that he told U.S. President Ronald Reagan of the Reynolds decision and urged that the United States should purchase more Jamaican bauxite for its strategic mineral stockpile to cushion the blow.

The United States in the past two years has made stockpile purchases from Jamaica to help keep the local industry afloat in the face of a recession in bauxite and alumina here because of low world demand for aluminum.

Hart, saying that the Jamaica Government and Reynolds had excellent relations (he noted that former president, J.P. Reynolds, was on a committee set up by President Reagan to channel investment to the island, chided the company for informing the government of its decision only a few days before the announcement. "We find it sad to say the least that they should have determined that was the way to treat the government with which they have had a close relationship for a long period of time," Hart said.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PLANS TO REORGANIZE JIS

FL022314 Bridgetown CANA in English 2241 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, March 2 (CANA) -- The Jamaica Government today announced plans to reorganise and upgrade its information arm, the JAMAICA INFORMATION SERVICE (JIS), to meet the needs of the time.

The move includes a change in leadership at the JIS with its present director, Ken Jones, being assigned a government post in Washington.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga outlined the plan when he met JIS staff in his capacity as minister of information.

The prime minister said a task force headed by his press secretary, Mrs Winnie Hunter, and including Ken Chaplin, director of information at the JIS, and Huge Gentles, director of information at the Jamaica Bauxite Institute, will be leading a team of trainers who will be working with JIS personnel in a number of technical areas during the next few months.

Seaga said the information operation of the government overseas are to be upgraded and extended. One of the principal objectives of the JIS, he said, will be to reach more effectively Jamaican residents overseas and a comprehensive programme is to be developed with this in mind.

"The development of an efficient and credible information service is...most urgently needed in Jamaica today and there can be no doubt that the time is ripe for considerably upgrading the JIS machinery to be able to fulfill the complex and vital task of informing the public of what is happening in the government, of programmes which affect the lives of citizens of the country, and of national goals and priorities," Seaga said.

"I do not wish to imply that most of you who have been serving in the JIS up to now have not been making a valiant effort to cope with the information demands of the country within the limitations of a service which was designed for less complex times, but I know that you must also be well aware that the public has not been well served by us in the area of information in recent times."

Seaga said "the enormous task of rebuilding the economy" made it necessary that the public had the widest degree of information to fully understand what are the issues involved and how each can participate."

Seaga said the present head of JIS, Ken Jones, had "accepted" an offer to serve as an information attache in Washington.

Informed sources say Gentles is to eventually take over the top JIS job.

BURNHAM WARNS AGAINST UNCHECKED NUCLEAR ARMS

FL051614 Bridgetown CANA in English 1849 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, March 3 (CANA) -- Guyana's President Forbes Burnham has urged an international gathering of Rotary Club members here to work with the peace movement and "help save humanity from annihilation. Nuclear weaponry in the hands of the superpowers could bring an end to humanity, if allowed to go unchecked," he said.

The 200 Rotarians, diplomats, and representatives from 25 countries were attending a function here in observance of World Understanding and Peace Month.

"The cost of a modern bomber is equivalent to the salaries of 250,000 teachers for one year, the construction and equipping of 75 hospitals with 100 beds each," Burnham said. He said if international organizations like the Rotary Club were to succeed in the spreading of understanding, the job of governments and statesmen would be easier because the ground would have been prepared in advance.

He called on the gathering not to think that nuclear weapons were things far removed from their own experience. "We are all involved, and unless we remove the threat of nuclear war the next war is not going to be, basically, a European civil war, as described by one European historian," he continued. "It will be a war not to end wars, but it is going to be a war to end humanity," Burnham said.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH DPRK

FL051348 Bridgetown CANA in English 2232 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, March 3 (CANA) -- Guyana and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) are to strengthen economic and technical co-operation under an agreement signed here today between a visiting nine-member North Korean delegation and Minister of Energy and Mines Harun Raschid, the government announced. The initialling of the agreement followed talks which opened here on February 18 in keeping with a joint commission set up during the visit to North Korea last December by President Forbes Burnham.

During his December visit, President Burnham held talks with North Korean President, Kim Il-song, on ways and means of strengthening economic co-operation between the two countries in a number of fields including agriculture, trade, health, and resource development.

The DPRK team, led by Minister of Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, and Minister Raschid met almost daily since the North Koreans arrived here.

"Under the terms of the new agreement, the DPRK will be sending a number of experts to work with their Guyanese counterparts to further develop the agriculture and mining sectors," Raschid said. The DPRK will also provide the material for an irrigation project, provide technical assistance for agricultural research, the development of new seeds and strains of rice, and a team will also be sent to further develop local mineral resources, the minister said.

Another area in which the DPRK will help is in the development of gold and iron ore resources. "They will also provide the materials as well as propellors for ten boats to be used for cargo and passenger services," Raschid said.

The DPRK team left today for home after a final round of talks with Ambassador Pak I-hyo and members of the DPRK mission here.

CUBAN EXPERT TO STUDY PATHOLOGICAL SERVICES

FL051550 Bridgetown CANA in English 1816 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, March 3 (CANA) -- A Cuban medical expert has arrived in Guyana to study the local pathology services with a view to recommending improvements, under an economic and technical co-operation agreement between the two countries, a statement from the Ministry of Health here said.

Professor Israel Borrajero, chief of the National Group of Pathology in Cuba, described pathology as an "important branch of medicine which goes to the origin and cause of diseases." He said it was possible that Guyanese could receive training in this field in Cuba, "for we have at present 150 pathologists, 400 technicians, and another 70 pathology residents in training."

There are more than one dozen Cuban doctors working in Guyana.

CITIZENS NOW NEED VISAS TO ENTER CANADA

FL031710 Bridgetown CANA in English 1519 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, March 3 (CANA) -- Guyanese now need visas to enter Canada, an official of the Canadian High Commission here said today. He told CANA that the new regulations will be made public "shortly, but in the meantime all travellers are being advised to obtain a visa before purchasing their air ticket."

The information came as a surprise to would-be travellers who only became aware of the immigration requirement when they attempted to purchase air tickets to Canada, airline sources said.

Guyana Airways Corporation (GAC) and the Trinidad and Tobago national carrier BWIA issue tickets for flights to Toronto and officials told CANA that they were advised by the Canadian High Commission in Georgetown not to sell tickets to Canada unless the travellers have visas. The spokesman at the Canadian High Commission said that those Guyanese who have already purchased tickets to go to Canada "will have to come into the High Commission to see our immigration officers for guidance."

The move follows closely upon a report from Montreal by INTER-PRESS SERVICE (IPS) news agency which said a parliamentary committee recently approved "in principle, a recommendation by Immigration Minister John Roberts that the visas should be required for visitors from Jamaica, Guyana, Guatemala, and Peru, in a bid to curb the numbers of illegal immigrants to Canada." The report was published in yesterday's issue of the government-owned CHRONICLE newspaper and led to a rush by Guyanese to purchase the air tickets, only to be turned away because they did not have visas. Previously Guyanese were allowed to travel to Canada without visas.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

OLADE SECRETARY ON L.A. NUCLEAR ENERGY

PY051620 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2323 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Lima, 3 Mar (EFE) -- Ulises Ramirez, executive secretary of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), has stated that there is no possibility that Latin America could use its nuclear capacity to manufacture atomic bombs. The Venezuelan added that "the region does not intend to use nuclear energy for belligerent purposes, and that the nations that already have nuclear energy are using it for peaceful development purposes."

The OLADE executive secretary arrived in Lima today to participate in a meeting on Latin American low and medium-power nuclear reactors which will start on Monday. The meeting, which will continue until 9 March, is sponsored by OLADE, the Peruvian Nuclear Energy Institute, the Peruvian Energy and Mines Ministry, and the IAEA in Vienna. Ramirez added that the participants in the meeting will analyze world and regional prospects for nuclear-generated electricity, its competitiveness, the projects implemented thus far, the need for specialized personnel, the requisites to produce this kind of energy, and Latin America's uranium potential.

BOLIVIA

CHILE TO DISCUSS LANDLOCKED SITUATION IN MAY

PY052000 Paris AFP in Spanish 1549 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] La Paz, 5 Mar (AFP) -- Official sources today reported here that the Bolivian and Chilean foreign ministers will meet in May, in a place which has not been yet established, to discuss Bolivia's landlocked situation. It was also reported that President Hernan Siles Zuazo will hold a meeting with the main Bolivian ambassadors to discuss the strategy for this meeting. It was recalled that in December 1983 the two countries discussed this issue in the offices of Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo. Bolivia lost its sea coast after the War of the Pacific against Chile in 1879.

URUGUAY

ARMY COMMANDER IN CHIEF MEETS POLITICIANS

PY051240 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2025 GMT 3 Mar 84

[By correspondent Rubek Orlando]

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 3 Mar (TELAM) -- With his colleagues in the Air Force and the Navy in attendance, Army Commander in Chief General Jose Pedro Aranco has held the announced meetings with the highest leaderships of the three legal political parties, thus paving the way for the formal opening of negotiations to seek understandings on the country's redemocratization process. The meetings took place in private residences, on neutral ground, and they were described as being held for making contacts and personal acquaintances. General Aranco assumed the post of Army commander a month ago. He has never before participated in direct meetings with politicians.